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JSP, SOHYO LAUNCH 3-DAY ANTI-CHON CAMPAIGN

OW041227 Tokyo KYODO in English 1222 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 4 KYODO -- The Socialist Party and Japan's largest labor organization Tuesday kicked off a three-day nationwide campaign to oppose South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Japan. Some 7,000 demonstrators, most of them union members affiliated with Sohyo, Japan's General Council of Trade Unions, turned up at a rally at Tokyo's Hibiya Park, organizers said. Police put the figure at about 3,500.

The protesters later marched from Hibiya Park to Tokyo station, chanting slogans against the Chon regime during their 2.5-kilometer march. Organizers said a series of anti-Chon rallies will be held in 28 prefectures across Japan until Thursday, the day of Chon's arrival in Tokyo for his three-day official visit.

CONSTRUCTION MINISTER MEETS PRC ROAD ENGINEERS

OW040609 Tokyo KYODO in English 0555 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 4 KYODO -- Chinese road experts, here to attend a two-day conference on expressway construction, told Construction Minister Kiyoshi Mizuno Tuesday that China is shifting emphasis from railroads to freeways. Meeting with the 10-member Chinese group, headed by Communication Ministry Road Office head Li Zhenjian, for 20 minutes, Mizuno said Vice Premier Li Peng had informed him Monday plans were final for the construction of an expressway between Beijing and Tianjin.

The Chinese road experts, from Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai and the regions of Hubei, Anhui and Guangxi Zhuang, will begin a two-day Japan-China conference Wednesday. On the agenda are talks concerning the design, construction and management of expressways, cross-channel bridges and undersea tunnels.

The group will tour major Japanese traffic ways between September 6 to 19, including the Tokyo-Nagoya and Nagoya-Kobe expressways, Honshu-Shikoku bridges, cross-channel and undersea tunnels between Shimonoseki and Kitakushu, and Osaka's urban expressway network. A second round in the joint road conference will be held in Beijing in November.

NAKASONE STRESSES NEED FOR EDUCATION REFORM

OW050405 Tokyo KYODO in English 0320 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 5 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone asked a 25-member panel on Wednesday to work out basic policies for education reform, a key domestic task for him. Reform of education is necessary to meet development of the times to build a creative and vital society toward the 21st century, Nakasone said. Nakasone said it was necessary now for the government to buckle down to education reform, the third such review following ones in the early Meiji era and in the post-war period, from a long-term perspective. The conservative premier spoke to the first plenary session of the advisory body which began three-year deliberations. The meeting was held at the prime minister's official residence here with Nakasone and Education Minister Yoshiro Mori attending.

Nakasone also showed his posture to give priority to diversification of the existing uniform school system and internationalization of education. As goals for education reform, Nakasone proposed to foster creativity-rich Japanese meeting the needs of the international community while developing the traditional culture peculiar to Japan.

He pledged to pay maximum regard to the council's recommendations.

Education Minister Mori told the meeting that the object of education was to cultivate foundations for character building capable of independently meeting social changes and cultural development. As themes to study for education reform, Mori proposed diversified and flexible school education system, improvement of teachers' competency, activation of educational faculties of schools, homes and the society, life-long education and relaxing the present emphasis on academic credentials.

Michio Okamoto, chairman of the council and former president of Kyoto University, said he felt deeply the importance of the task and his grave responsibility. While noting strains produced in the past education reforms, Okamoto said the council would deepen deliberations on education itself beyond politics and economics. Okamoto said his council would make efforts to listen to opinions from people of various social standings on education reforms. He nominated Tadao Ishikawa, rector of Keio University, and Sohei Nakayama, adviser to the Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd., as acting chairmen of the council. The council will hold its next meeting on September 14.

REVIEW OF DEFENSE SPENDING CEILING URGED

OW031157 Tokyo KYODO in English 1138 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 3 KYODO -- A business leader Monday advocated a faster expansion of Japan's annual defense budget, saying it was "unreasonable" to stick to the policy of limiting defense spending to less than 1 percent of gross national product (GNP). Tadashi Sasaki, chairman of the Japan Committee for Economic Development, told a press conference: "It's time we reviewed this 1-percent-of-GNP ceiling." His remarks came amid growing calls among members of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party that the Nakasone administration abolish the policy based on a 1976 Cabinet decision, in favor of increasing defense expenditures.

Sasaki admitted that the 1-percent-limit played a part in the past in checking untrammeled expansion of the country's defense spending. But he warned that the limit might be broken, depending on what the government would do with a pay increase for public servants recommended by the national personnel authority.

Japan's defense budget for the current fiscal year, ending next March, totaled 2,934.6 billion yen (12.13 billion dollars), accounting for 0.991 percent of the country's estimated GNP for the year. The figure does not include a pay hike for the Defense Agency personnel. Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone has stated that his administration will abide by the 1-percent limit, while saying it is not a permanent decision that will remain under any circumstances.

BOOMING DOMESTIC DEFENSE INDUSTRY EXAMINED

OW030823 Tokyo KYODO in English 0724 GMT 3 Sep 84

[By Antonio Kamiya, KYODO staff writer]

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 3 KYODO -- Known technically as the CCV, the sleek supersonic jet trainer is a dream for fighter pilots. Its maneuverability, according to the aircraft's designers, is more agile than a bird, swooping up and down, swinging right and left without so much as turning its nose around.

This so-called "control configured vehicle," one of a handful of its kind developed in the world, is being built at Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Japan's No. 1 arms maker. However, in contrast to the highly visible motor cars and consumer electronics, Japanese arms makers have been taking a low profile in the world's thriving arms trade. The reason: the government's clampdown on arms exports.

The Japanese Government has imposed such a rigid ban that "not a single bullet has been sold abroad" since World War II, said an official at MITI's Aircraft and Ordnance Division, which is responsible for enforcing the export ban. Domestically, however, the defense industry is booming -- thanks to a sustained government effort over the past several years to beef up Japan's military capability.

Japan's domestic defense industry totaled 1.11 trillion yen (4.6 billion dollars) in the fiscal year that ended last March, almost double from the 637.7 billion yen registered five years ago.

While the Japanese defense industry is small -- just one 23rd of the car industry -- signs are they will be increasing at a brisk pace. In fact, with the Defense Agency's policy to put more weight on "frontal equipment," military procurement next year is expected to take a lion's share of the estimated 200 billion yen (825 million dollars) increase for the country's 2.9 trillion yen (12.4 billion dollars) defense budget.

According to a long-term defense procurement program approved by the government, the Defense Agency plans to spend 4.40-4.6 trillion yen for military hardware between fiscal 1983-87. In contrast to the United States and other Western powers, however, the strength of Japan's defense industry derives primarily through technology advances made in civilian industries.

"This is something unique about the Japanese defense industry," said Kinya Masudo, a defense expert at the powerful Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren). "Instead of the civilian industry receiving a spin-off from the military, it is the other way round here," he said.

In fact, Japan's industrial achievements in such areas as fiber optics, composite materials and micro-electronics -- just to mention a few of the high-tech areas with clear potentials for military application -- has attracted keen interest even among the superpowers. Under intense prodding from Washington, the government of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone agreed last year to make an exception of the arms export ban and provide militarily applicable technologies to the United States. To the Soviet Union and the Eastern bloc, however, Japanese technologies have become a target for snooping. Just a year ago, a Soviet diplomat was kicked out of the country for looking into Japan's computer technology, and last July, a Bulgarian Embassy man left "voluntarily" after he was found seeking information on genetic engineering.

Japan's military know-how, of course, did not spring out of nowhere. Even before the war, the Japanese fighter aircraft technology -- as typified by the legendary "Zero" fighters -- was among the best in the world.

With the military industry scrapped after the war, the Japanese started from the scratch, copying what they could from the Americans or producing under licence -- a tradition that is still very much in fashion today.

At the Mitsubishi heavy industries, military experts noted, Japanese engineers have benefited immensely from the expertise learned through the assembly of American-designed weapons and warplanes, like the F-4 Phantoms and now the advanced F-15's. With U.S. technology as the backdrop, the Japanese have successfully develop-d their own short-range ground-to-air missile, supersonic jet trainers and battle tanks like Mitsubishi's model 74 which experts say rank among the best in the world.

At sea, the Japanese arms makers have again marshalled the country's superior shipbuilding technology and built all the warships, including missile-firing submarines, needed by the Maritime Self-Defense Force, as Japan's navy is known. In Tonnage, the MSDF already ranks fifth in terms of surface ships compared with NATO countries, and sixth in terms of the number of submarines -- all built in Japan.

The learning process in military technology, however, is threatening to haunt the Japanese in a reverse direction. The government decision to provide militarily applicable technology to the United States has already prompted fear among Japanese manufacturers that U.S. companies might use Japan's advanced technology to compete in commercial products. "Japanese companies will surely play their hands very carefully," said a defense industry source. "Whether or not one particular technology can be given away will be determined on a case-by-case basis."

Technically, the Japanese believe they can match the best in the world. One big snag, however, is cost. With a self-imposed ban on arms trade, Japanese arms makers cannot hope to pare down the increasingly formidable development costs through arms sales to foreign countries. And despite pressure from some business quarters, there is no immediate prospect that the government will relax the arms export ban and turn the Japanese arms merchangs loose on the world market. "It is still not yet politically feasible, at least not for the foreseeable future," the defense source said.

For more sophisticated weaponry, therefore, the U.S. still holds the sway. Apart from the American-designed F-15's, which will form the mainstay of Japan's fighter force, the Japanese Government has also decided to buy the American-built "Patriot" ground-to-air missiles, which can destroy multiple targets with a single launch.

Political constraints -- restriction under the no-war Constitution and the horrors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki -- have also inhibited the development and production of power-projecting weapons systems like aircraft carriers and nuclear bombs.

FOREIGN RESERVES SHOW INCREASE IN AUGUST

OW031159 Toyko KYODO in English 1104 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 3 KYODO -- Japan's foreign exchange reserves increased 305 million dollars in August to total 25.428 billion dollars at the end of the month, the Finance Ministry announced Monday. The increase followed two straight months of drops.

The Foreign reserves fell 115 million dollars in June and 85 million dollars in July as the Bank of Japan, the country's central bank, sold dollars to shore up a weak yen. The yen turned stronger in August after official U.S. indicators showed that the country's economy was now expanding at a slower pace.

MINJU CHOSON RECALLS 1866 BURNING OF U.S. SHIP

SK021203 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0942 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 2 (KCNA) -- It is 118 years since the Korean people burnt out the U.S. pirate ship "Shermann" which intruded into the Taedong River. On this occasion MINJU CHOSON and PYONGYANG SINMUN today carry articles. The signed article of MINJU CHOSON says:

Our people rose in a death-defying struggle against the U.S. aggressors under the guidance of Kim Ung-u, great grandfather of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song and an ardent patriot, and on September 2, 1866, sank the "Shermann" to the bottom of the Taedong River, by an attack with fire.

This imbued our people with conviction of victory in the struggle against capitalist aggression and marked an important occasion in effecting an upswing in the struggle against aggression in the later period.

After the "Shermann" incident, the U.S. imperialists repeatedly invaded Korea, only to suffer a setback each time. However, their policy of aggression and war against Korea has not changed but a bit reached a graver stage. [sentence as received]

Their new war provocation moves have become all the more grave with their scheme to form a U.S.-Japan-South Korea tripartite military alliance, a NATO-type anti-communist military bloc in Asia reaching the final stage.

The U.S. imperialists use the South Korean puppet clique as a guide in executing their policy of aggression and war. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan plans to pay a criminal visit to Japan in defiance of unanimous denunciation and rejection at home and abroad. This complies with the demand of the U.S. imperialists intending to form an aggressive three-way military alliance.

The U.S. imperialists' aggressive moves have created the danger of war that may break out any moment in Korea. The U.S. imperialists must no longer pursue the anachronistic "policy of strength" but show an affirmative response to our proposal for tripartite talks and immediately withdraw from South Korea along with their aggression forces and nuclear weapons.

CAPTURED JAPANESE FISHING BOAT RELEASED

SK050858 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0847 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 5 (KCNA) -- A naval patrol craft of the Korean People's Army on routine duty on August 16 apprehended an unidentified boat which had illegally intruded into the DPRK military boundary on the East Sea up to a point 41 degrees 58 minutes north latitude and 131 degrees 00 minute east longitude. The boat underwent a relevant investigation.

According to the investigation, it was confirmed that the boat is "Ebisu-Maru No. 35" belonging to the Marunaka Fishery Company, Ltd. in Toyama Prefecture, Japan.

The crewmen of the boat admitted that they deserved punishment as they infringed upon the sovereignty of the DPRK by illegally intruding into its economic waters and waters within its military boundary, while they had been aware of apprehension of Japanese fishing boats of late for their intrusion into these waters.

Though their criminal act should be sternly dealt with by law, an organ concerned of the DPRK sent back the boat and its crewmen at 17:00 September 5, taking it into account that they admitted and apologised for their mistake and asked for a lenient treatment.

The Japanese side must not abuse the good faith shown by the DPRK by leniently sending back the apprehended Japanese fishing boats which had intruded into the economic waters and the military boundary of the DPRK but take relevant measures lest Japanese fishing boats should intrude into the DPRK economic waters and military boundary again.

JOINT STATEMENT OPPOSES CHON'S VISIT TO JAPAN

SK041214 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Joint statement issued on 1 September by the DFRF Central Committee, the CPRF, and the Korean National Peace Committee -- read by announcer]

[Text] Voices opposing and rejecting traitor Chon Tu-hwan's junket to Japan are now growing in South Korea and overseas. Many South Korean democratic organizations and religious organizations, such as the Committee for the Promotion of Democratization, Council of Christian Churches, League of Christian Students, and Council of Youth Christians, issued statements condemning traitor Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Japan as a nation-selling act and various colleges and universities in Seoul and elsewhere are staging protest struggles in opposition to his visit to Japan by holding meetings and demonstrations.

Even such overseas compatriots' organizations as the Hanmintong and democratic personages are now joining this struggle, and political and social circles in various foreign countries, including Japan, are adding their voices to the protest. The opposition to traitor Chon Tu-hwan's Japan visit is now becoming an unstoppable trend at home and abroad. Despite this, the South Korean puppets are about to carry out a trip to Japan at all cost, ignoring public opinion at home and abroad. Together with all patriotic compatriots at home and abroad, we sternly denounce in the name of the whole nation the criminal Japan trip of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan.

The South Korean puppets are now making much ado to make it appear as if the trip were an event of liquidating the past dark history with Japan and ushering in a new era of history. This sophism is nothing but a trick to cover up the criminal nature of the trip and to tone down the discontent and protest of the people.

It is impudent talk for the traitor Chon Tu-hwan to babble that he will liquidate the past history with Japan. Historically serious and grave problems remain unsettled in the relations between Korea and the Japanese reactionaries. The Japanese militarist invaded our country a long time ago and imposed immeasurable misfortune and suffering on our nation. After occupying Korea, the Japanese imperialists, saying that the Korean people either had to abide by Japanese laws or die, robbed our people of their fundamental national rights and democratic freedoms, brutally suppressed and massacred thousands and thousands of patriots and people who demanded national independence, and turned the whole of Korea into a dark world. Converting our country into a cannon fodder supply source and a place where they could plunder raw materials, the Japanese imperialists took millions of boys and youths away from our country in the name of conscription and patriotic service during the Pacific war period alone; plundered vast amounts of natural resources, including coal at the rate of 10 million tons a year and millions of tons of iron ore; and exploited a stupendous amount of agricultural and fishery products, including some 10 million bags of grains, some 100,000 cows, and 400,000 bags of silk-worms every year.

They even unscrupulously committed brigandish acts of ~~rubbing~~ robbing our people of their home appliances made of steel and robbing women of all their rings and hair decorations. ~~Totally obliterating~~ our national culture and traditional customs, the treacherous Japanese imperialists forced colonial slave education on our people while babbling about the so-called theory that "Japan and Korea are one body" or "Japan and Korea have the same ancestors and the same roots." They even prohibited our people from using their own language and names.

Indeed, the criminal acts committed by the Japanese imperialists in Korea are without precedent in bestiality, viciousness, and brutality, and our nation's grudge against the Japanese imperialists has not yet been settled. • Moreover, the Japanese reactionaries are now beautifying and embellishing their aggression-woven history, even reviving and distorting it today, and are ablaze with a wild ambition to recolonize Korea.

How can anyone whitewash such historical facts and how can anyone go to those who have not repented and bow to them? Japan must apologize for its past crimes in Korea and pay due compensation. This problem can be settled only with the genuine representative of the Korean nation.

It is impudent for traitor Chon Tu-hwan to meet with the Japanese emperor, the chieftain of war criminals, during his visit to Japan and for the emperor to apologize to him. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan cannot represent the Korean nation. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan the murderer, nation-seller, and traitor, is thoroughly isolated and rejected by the Korean people. It is our nation's shame and ignominy that the pro-Japanese stooge who used to sing Japanese martial songs following the Japanese imperialist troops of aggression who occupied Korea is about to visit his masters after usurping power.

None of our people has authorized a ragtag like Chon Tu-hwan to obtain an apology from Japan, nor should he. As for the Japanese emperor, he, too, has no authority to settle this problem. He is nothing but a symbol, unqualified to settle external problems under the current Japanese Constitution. Even if the Japanese emperor makes some kind of apology, our nation will not approve it.

The spreading of a rumor in South Korea that the Japanese emperor will make an apology is a foolish deception and a mockery designed to justify the traitor's visit to Japan and to give it some meaning. He is scheming to make his Japan trip in defiance of strong opposition at home and abroad, seeking a purpose to get political and economic support for his long-term office as a reward for covering up the crimes committed in the past by the Japanese imperialists against the Korean people.

His trip also seeks the criminal purpose of tightening military collusion with the Japanese reactionaries and putting the finishing touch on the formation of a triangular military alliance.

The fact that during traitor Chon Tu-hwan's trip to Japan the puppet chairman of Joint Chiefs of Staff and the chairman of the Joint Staff Council of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces will have separate talks exposes the military purpose of the traitor's trip to Japan more clearly.

When the realization of the proposal for tripartite talks, which we put forth to guarantee a solid peace on the Korean peninsula and to provide a prerequisite for peaceful reunification at an early date, is being strongly called for, the puppet's are doggedly attempting to fabricate an aggressive triangular military alliance in disregard of this peace proposal. This shows that they are more preoccupied with war and perpetual division than with peace and the peaceful reunification of the country.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's Japan trip is in response to his U.S. masters' scenario to couple the chains of the U.S.-Japan ~~military~~ alliance with that between the United States and South Korea, making it a triangular one. It is, therefore, no accident that even Japanese political and social circles are saying that the traitor Chon Tu-hwan Japan trip has been planned within the framework of the U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangular security system in response to the Reagan regime's demand.

All facts prove that the trip of traitor Chon Tu-hwan would result in trampling underfoot the dignity and sovereignty of the nation, reducing South Korea further as a dual colony of the United States and Japan, heightening tension on the Korean peninsula, and laying a graver obstacle in the way of peaceful reunification.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Japan should be frustrated without fail for the sake of not only our people but also that of the Japanese people, as well as for peace in Asia and the world.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan must cancel his criminal Japan trip at once. If at any rate, the Chon Tu-hwan ring makes this Japan trip, it will encounter opposition stronger than today's and will only hasten its self-destruction.

The Japanese reactionary authorities should not invite traitor Chon Tu-hwan, a power robber without any legality and a traitor. If Japan genuinely intends to liquidate the past, it should admit to all the crimes it committed against our nation without reserve, should abandon its maneuvers to reinvade South Korea, should rectify its hostile policy against our republic, and should stop instigating the South Korean puppets to war and division. It also should stop committing acts that impede peace and the peaceful reunification of Korea.

If the South Korean puppets and the Japanese reactionaries go ahead with the game of visiting and inviting, ignoring opposition at home and abroad, they will have to bear all the responsibilities for the consequences arising from their acts.

[Dated] 1 September 1984

[Signed] The DFRF Central Committee, the CPRF, the Korean National Peace Committee

SAFETY MEASURES FOR CHON'S JAPAN VISIT DENOUNCED

SK050223 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0953 GMT 4 Sep 84

[NODONG SINMUN 4 September commentary: "The Master's Ugly Behavior To Protect His Servant"]

[Text] The puppet traitor Chon Tu-hwan is going on a junket to Japan soon in accordance with the U.S. imperialists' directive. In connection with this, the reactionary Japanese authorities are more frantically running amok with violent rackets for the protection of Chon Tu-hwan.

What attracts our attention, in particular, is the fact that the Japanese police carried out, a few days ago, an exercise of arresting a terrorist in the front yard of the guest house in Tokyo in which traitor Chon Tu-hwan will stay, assuming, as a scenario, a terrorist raid. In this exercise, some 140 policemen and policewomen from the Metropolitan Police Office who acquired experience during Reagan's Japan trip displayed their skills. In addition, the police authorities staged exercises of arresting a terrorist attempting to approach in a car wired with explosives and of removing the explosives. They also carried out various other exercises, including the exercise of protecting a person from sniper fire.

This fully exposes the ugly nature of the Japanese reactionaries who perpetrate everything to protect the puppet traitor Chon Tu-hwan, a piece of human trash. It is well known that in connection with traitor Chon Tu-hwan's junket to Japan, the Japanese police authorities have been on strict guard for almost 1 year. Even recently, they kicked off rackets of checking and searching high buildings in the center of Tokyo, as well as drains and manholes. From 23 August, they have been on special guard and the guard forces have been reinforced by 4 times.

It is also learned that the number of guards was increased from 5,000 to 10,000 on 30 August. It is expected that from 6 September, more than twice as many guards will be mobilized. In addition, the Ground, Maritime, and Air Self-Defense Forces joined them. Commenting on such a guard posture, a reporter in the Metropolitan Police Office wrote that the police are striving to sterilize the places Chon Tu-hwan will visit. This shows that Tokyo is in the tightest guard posture, unprecedented and unheard of in the history of Japan.

This fully shows the ugly nature of the Japanese reactionaries who are acting as masters of the South Korean puppet clique, faithfully executing the U.S. Asian and Korean strategies. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is a pro-U.S. stooge and human butcher who slaughtered thousands of fellow countrymen with bayonets placed in his hand by the U.S. imperialists. He is a pro-Japanese stooge and quisling who during his planned visit intends to erase 36 years of crimes committed by the Japanese militarists against the Korean nation. In inviting Chon Tu-hwan to Japan and trying their utmost to protect his safety, the Japanese reactionaries have a sinister intention to make him the second Yi Wan-yong.

The highest person among the Japanese authorities babbled that what his government wants is to ensure that nothing happens to Chon Tu-hwan, and that he returns home safely. His remarks are not accidental.

The main topics at the Tokyo confabs between the Japanese authorities and Chon Tu-hwan will be the problem of rounding out the formation of a U.S.-Japan-South Korea tripartite military alliance, legalizing the dispatch of Japanese aggression forces to South Korea, and stepping up preparations for a war of aggression against our republic. Using this visit as an opportunity, the Japanese reactionaries are attempting to further drive traitor Chon Tu-hwan to the road of national treachery by patronizing him and enabling him to maintain his nation-selling regime.

SOUTH'S DEPENDENCE ON FOREIGN CAPITAL NOTED

OWO50101 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1507 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 4 (KCNA) -- The South Korean economy is a colonial economy dependent upon foreign monopoly capital.

U.S. monopoly capital holds a leading position in foreign capital in South Korea. U.S. monopoly capital has seized the arteries of the key economic domains of South Korea including petroleum, transport, chemistry, machinery and power to accelerate the subjugation and militarisation of the economy as a whole. The total amount of U.S. monopoly capital which has infiltrated into South Korea has reached nearly 6,000 million dollars. The proportion of foreign capital in the investments in the equipment of the South Korean industry is 82.2 percent.

The U.S. monopolies introduced worn-out techniques and machines into South Korea to make the South Korean economy more technically dependent and backward. Techniques introduced into South Korea is worn-out and outdated.

The South Korean industry imports more than 50 percent of raw and other materials from foreign countries and depends upon U.S. monopoly capital for over 80 percent of major raw materials. The U.S. imperialists have bound the South Korean economy as a whole to their fuel and power system in order to dominate and control it. The South Korean industry is run by petroleum supplied by U.S. monopoly capital. Recently, South Korea's dependence of energy upon foreign countries rose to 75.2 percent.

The U.S. imperialists have devastated the South Korean agriculture and made South Korea dependent upon their agriculture for major agricultural produce and raw materials of industry. As a result, South Korea has been the sixth largest importer of U.S. surplus agricultural produce in the world capitalist market.

The total value of Japanese monopoly capital which has infiltrated into South Korea is 4,800 million dollars, coming next to the United States. Having made its way into heavy, chemical and munitions industries, Japanese monopoly capital is accelerating the militarisation of the South Korean economy.

The infiltration of foreign monopoly capital caused by the flunkeyist treacherous acts of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique has converted South Korea into a commodity market of foreign aggressors and an object of investment of their capital. The traitor Chon Tu-hwan is now advertising "economic cooperation and free supply" with a colonial economy in the grip of crisis. This is a shameless false propaganda to deceive the people at home and abroad.

MOSCOW MISSION SHOWS FILM ON KIM IL-SONG VISIT

SK011007 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow August 30 (KCNA) -- The Korean documentary film "The Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song Visits the Soviet Union Leading a Party and State Delegation" was screened at the Korean Embassy in Moscow on August 30.

Present on the occasion were B. Yazkuliyeu, vice-president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR; M.N. Smirnovskiy, deputy director of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union; M.S. Kapitsa, vice-minister of foreign affairs of the Soviet Union; and other leading personnel of party and power bodies and public organisations and men of the press. Also present were Korean Ambassador to the Soviet Union Kwon Hui-kyong and his embassy officials.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES CPSU 'RESTING GROUP'

OW050021 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1527 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 4 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song on September 4 received the party workers resting group of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union on a visit to Korea.

Present on the occasion were the members of the group headed by G.G. Bartoshevich, second secretary of the Central Committee of the Belorussian Communist Party. On hand were Pak Nam-ki, director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Kil Chae-kyong, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee. Soviet Ambassador to Korea N.M. Shubnikov was also present.

President Kim Il-song had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The guests presented a gift to President Kim Il-song.

President Kim Il-song hosted a luncheon for the guests. At the luncheon member of the group Nataliya Dmitriyevna Shematsenkova recited to President Kim Il-song her poem "Happiness to Thee, Korea!"

KCNA DELEGATION LEAVES ON VISIT TO MPR, USSR

OW040327 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1525 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 3 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY headed by its general director Chu Hyon-ok left Pyongyang today by train to attend a conference of general directors of news agencies and press agencies of socialist countries to be held in Mongolia and for a visit to the Soviet Union. It was seen off by Editor-in-Chief of MINJU CHOSON Chae Chun-pyong, Deputy-General Director of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY Han Chong-sop and Charge d'Affaires ad interim at the Mongolian Embassy P.I. Urzinkhunde and an official of the Soviet Embassy here.

O CHIN-U, MILITARY GROUP CONTINUE GDR VISIT

Meeting To Welcome Delegation

SK041045 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 4 (KCNA) -- A meeting welcoming the government military delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Comrade General O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and minister of People's Armed Forces, on a visit to the German Democratic Republic was held in Berlin on September 1.

Placed on the platform of the meeting hall were a portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and a portrait of Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and president of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic.

Speaking at the meeting, General Heinz Hoffmann, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and minister of national defense, said that the GDR visit of Comrade Kim Il-song and the signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries have developed the relations between the two countries to a new, higher stage. The GDR and the DPRK, he said, are united with each other for their common interests and obligations in the struggles to defend the socialist gains and the peaceful life of the peoples in important areas. Saying that the people of the GDR had actively supported and encouraged the Korean people in their righteous struggle in the past days, he stressed: Still today the party, working people and Army of socialist Germany support the Korean peoples struggle to defend peace on the Korean peninsula.

O Chin-u said: The historic meeting held between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrade Erich Honecker in May marked a great event which made an enormous contribution to expanding and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples and Armies of the two countries to a higher stage and strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries and international communist movement.

Saying that the Korean people and People's Army officers and men sincerely rejoice over and warmly hailed the big successes achieved by the GDR people and National People's Army soldiers in all fields of socialist construction, defending the socialist cause, under the difficult conditions in which they were standing face to face with imperialism, he wished them greater successes in their work.

A representative of soldiers spoke next.

On the same day, the delegation went round different places of Erfurt and was entertained to a banquet by the first secretary of the Gera provincial committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany in the evening. On September 2, it visited Airforce and naval units of the National People's Army in Penemunde.

Honecker, O Chin-u Meet

SK042227 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 5 (KCNA) -- Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and president of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, on September 3 met the government military delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and minister of People's Armed Forces.

The head of the delegation conveyed a personal letter and cordial regards of President Kim Il-song to Comrade Erich Honecker. Comrade Erich Honecker expressed deep thanks for this and asked the head of the delegation to convey his wholehearted greetings to President Kim Il-song.

Putting stress on the success of the GDR visit of President Kil Il-song, he said that the visit of the Korean Government military delegation would help toward consolidating the success of respected Comrade Kim Il-song's visit to the GDR. He referred to the achievements of the Korean people in socialist construction and to the friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples and Armies.

The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. Present there were Comrade Heinz Hoffmann, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and minister of national defense of the GDR, and chief of General Staff and the director of the General Political Department of the National People's Army, and Korean ambassador to the country, Pak Hyon-po.

Further Coverage

For East Berlin coverage of the visit to the GDR by a DPRK military delegation headed by Army O Chin-u, including meetings with GDR Defense Minister Heinz Hoffmann, and GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker, see the GDR section of the 30 August Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

DPRK, CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTERS EXCHANGE GREETINGS

SK050459 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0345 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 5 (KCNA) -- Messages of greetings were exchanged between Korean Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca Peoli on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Reaffirming Cuba's firm support to the Korean people's just struggle for national reunification, the Cuban foreign minister in his message expressed hope for continued strengthening and development of the friendly relations existing between the foreign ministries of the two countries.

The Korean foreign minister in his message said: I take this opportunity of wishing the foreign minister and the fraternal Cuban people greater successes in the efforts for safeguarding the gains of revolution and accelerating socialist construction.

KANG SONG-SAN DELEGATION LEAVES FOR ETHIOPIA

OW050025 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1523 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 4 (KCNA) -- A party and government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea left here today by plane to attend the founding congress of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia and functions celebrating the 10th anniversary of the people's revolution in Ethiopia.

The delegation consists of Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council, as its head and Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister; Kim Yong-sop, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Kim Song-hwan, vice-minister of external economic affairs; and Hwang Sun-muk, DPRK ambassador to socialist Ethiopia, as its members.

It was seen off at the airport by Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president of the DPRK; Comrade Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier; Yi Hwa-song, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee; Kim Chae-suk, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Om Tok-hwan, vice-minister of external economic affairs; and other personages concerned.

PAPER URGES IMPLEMENTING PARTY PLENUM DECISIONS

SK040615 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2141 GMT 3 Sep 84

[NODONG SINMUN 4 September editorial: "Let Us Continue To Vigorously Push Ahead With Work To Implement Decisions of the Plenary Meeting"]

[Text] The ninth plenary meeting of the sixth party Central Committee has unfolded a new prospect for the future of our revolution and construction. In the past, our people actively staged the struggle to implement the decisions of the plenary meeting. We should continue to vigorously push ahead with the work to realize the militant tasks put forth at the plenary meeting based on already-achieved successes.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: We should organize and carry out works in a revolutionary fashion. We should finish what we have already begun through a strenuous struggle under any circumstances.

Implementing the decisions of the ninth plenary meeting of the sixth party Central Committee is important in developing our party and the revolution. The decisions of the plenary meeting incorporate the party's strategic intention to raise the party's combat capabilities and its leadership role and to achieve a revolutionary upsurge in all fields of socialist construction. Thus, today there is no more important task for our party organizations and functionaries than firm adherence to the work of implementing the decisions of the plenary meeting.

A new change has been effected in revolution and construction since the plenary meeting. All sectors and units have carried out discussions on the need to implement the decisions of the plenary meeting, mapped out concrete plans, and have vigorously staged the struggle to put these plans into practice. Thus, all party members and working people have understood the spirit of the plenary meeting and have actively turned out in the struggle to put this spirit into practice. Innovative successes have been achieved at many units. This is very good. We should continue to consolidate and develop such successes.

At the moment, dear Comrade Kim Chong-il in unfolding bold and resolute operations with a firm determination to effect a great turn in socialist construction and provide the people with a more abundant and civilized life. All sectors should intensify the struggle to implement the decisions of the plenary meeting in order to realize the party's intentions.

Today, our party organizations' combat capabilities and functionaries loyalty to the party and the leader should be displayed in fruitfully implementing the decisions of the plenary meeting by substantively carrying out the organizational and political work in depth.

The struggle to implement the decisions of the ninth plenary meeting of the sixth party Central Committee is a grand undertaking to achieve a new turning point in all fields; from politics, economy, and culture to foreign affairs. Thus, this struggle should not be stopped with one or two political works or with the work of giving assignments.

Party organizations at various levels should intensify organizational and political work by giving top priority to thoroughly accomplishing the tasks assigned by the plenary meeting to the sectors and units of each party organization. Party organizations in all sectors, including plants, enterprises, and cooperative farms, should help party members and working people correctly know the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's teachings, the decisions of the plenary meeting, and the struggle tasks of their units, and help them actively struggle to realize the teachings, decisions, and struggle tasks.

Only when one preplans and supervises the work of implementing the decisions of the plenary meeting in conformity with the reality of one's own unit can one achieve a great success. Now is the time to carry out substantive organizational work and guidance work everywhere.

Today, our people are staging the struggle to attain ahead of schedule the 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction in the 1980's, upholding the decisions of the sixth party Congress. The peaks of coal, nonferrous metals, and steel occupy a very important position in realizing these grand prospective targets.

At the ninth plenary meeting of the sixth party Central Committee, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught that priority should be given to the Komdok mining complex, the Musan mine, and the Anju District mining complex. These units should thoroughly implement the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song by carrying out operations in a concrete fashion, in conformity with their own reality, and deploying manpower in the right places. Also, the relevant sectors should vigorously carry out the work of assisting these units while carrying out the tasks assigned to them. In particular, local industrial sectors, including the mining, metal, and machine-building industries, should achieve upsurges in production.

In carrying out in depth the work of implementing the decisions of the plenary meeting, it is important to further increase the masses' enthusiasm and actively organize and mobilize them to carry out revolutionary tasks.

With the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's historic foreign visits and the struggle to implement the decisions of the plenary meeting as momentum, the revolutionary enthusiasm and the struggle spirit of our party members and working people have been aroused.

Party organizations should actively carry out the organizational and political work to implement the decisions of the plenary meeting in conformity with the aroused enthusiasm of our party members and working people. What is important at this point is to help all party members and working people accomplish the revolutionary tasks assigned to them with the responsibility of being masters.

Party organizations should help the producing masses carry out practical activities with clear-cut struggle goal by deeply mingling with the producing masses and vigorously carrying out political work. In particular, party organizations should help the producing masses normalize production by actively searching for and mobilizing inner reserves, upholding the party's militant call to continue to highly display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and of arduous struggle, and should help them accomplish without fail the planned tasks assigned to them with existing materials, facilities, and labor force.

Also, party organizations should help achieve endless innovations at every battle site of socialist construction by helping to display highly the ethos of advancing with the spirit of the "speed of the eighties" joined to with Chollima in all sectors and units.

Today, when a new all-out march is being staged, the party's expectations of our functionaries are very great. Our functionaries should possess such work attitudes and habits as responsibly organizing and guiding the struggle to implement the decisions of the plenary meeting with the iron will to advance indomitably no matter what vast task may be put forth.

At the moment, our party is emphasizing the need to raise a revolution in light and service industries and to farm well. Guiding functionaries should give top priority to solving these questions the party wants solved while adhering to the general work of implementing the decisions of the plenary meeting.

Faithful functionaries will regard a difficult and heavy task as a rewarding job and will surely accomplish these tasks to the end with vigorous fighting spirit and enthusiasm no matter how many tasks may be put forth. Such an ethos should be highly displayed among our functionaries at a time like today when vast tasks of various kinds are put forth.

All guiding functionaries should tenaciously accomplish the decisions of the plenary meeting like the commanders of the anti-Japanese guerrilla units who in the past fulfilled their revolutionary duty with an indomitable fighting spirit. In particular, the responsible functionaries of the party should correctly carry out party guidance, adhering to the work of implementing the decisions of the plenary meeting.

Also, the responsible functionaries of the administrative economic sector, including the commissions and departments of the State Administration Council, should endlessly map out measures to implement well the decisions of the plenary meeting, while vigorously staging the struggle to attain this year's goal ahead of schedule.

All party organizations and guiding functionaries should achieve endless advance in socialist construction by continuing to vigorously push ahead with work to implement the decisions of the ninth plenary meeting of the sixth party Central Committee.

NODONG SINMUN PRAISES WPK'S LINES, POLICIES

SK300257 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2120 GMT 29 Aug 84

[NODONG SINMUN 30 August special article: "Our Party's Lines and Policies Are the Correct Guideline Leading the Revolution and Construction to the Road of Victory"]

[Text] The WPK has always set forth correct lines and policies and has led the revolution and policies and has led the revolution and construction to the straight road of victory. The ninth plenum of the sixth party Central Committee noted that the revolution and construction have advanced without the slightest deviation because of our party's correct policies and stressed that socialist construction should be accelerated by thoroughly implementing the party's lines and policies.

With an overflowing faith and optimism that we can attain greater success because of the party's scientific lines and policies, we should vigorously accelerate the all-out march to implement the decisions of the plenum. Our party knows neither deviation nor ups and downs in leading the revolution and construction. Advancing the revolution and construction along a straight road by guaranteeing the correctness of its lines and policies is an important characteristic of our party's leadership.

The great leader Comrade Kim il-song has taught: Our party's lines and policies have always been correct and have brought brilliant results. Guaranteeing the correctness of lines and policies is a prerequisite for all victories. The revolution and construction are the course of implementing the party's policies and their victorious advance depends on the correctness of these policies. Whether or not the party's policies are correct greatly affects the prosperity of the country and the pioneering of the people's destiny. The revolutionary nature of the party's leadership avoids error in lines and guarantees their correctness.

As the ruling party, our party has embroidered a long history of leadership over nearly 40 years. During this period, our party has led the overall work of the Korean revolution, large and small, while carrying out the serious revolutionary struggle to remodel nature and society. Our party has led the overall work of the Korean revolution for such a long period, and has correctly conducted it without even one small error.

Our country has never failed to correctly handle all sectors and questions, including the 2-stage social revolution, the construction of the economy, culture, the party, the state, and the working organizations, the education of juveniles, and the question of intellectuals. As a result, our people have been able to live honorably and to advance without envying anyone in the world because they have all precious things, including the most superior socialist system, a solid self-reliant national economy with a modern industry, a developed agricultural economy, a brilliant national culture, and a strong and mighty revolutionary party.

The path along which our revolution has trod has been grim and unfamiliar beyond description. The duties assigned to our revolution have been heavy, and the situation has been complicated. Even under these conditions, the revolution and construction have advanced without deviation. This is a genuine miracle.

A party such as our own which has led the revolution and construction on a straight road by hewing out a rugged road for such a long period, is unprecedented in history. Thanks to this, our people have been able to struggle and advance without any pain or ups and downs. This is a great happiness which the correct policy of the WPK has brought to our people.

In the past, our party put forth numerous lines and policies indicating the road of revolution and construction at all stages and in all fields. All of these lines and policies are shining as correct and proud ones. The correctness of our party's policies is guaranteed by the correctness and the scientific nature of the principle of mapping out those policies. Above all, our party is maintaining the principle of mapping out all policies in conformity with the reality of the country and in its own fashion.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted: It is necessary to always solve all questions on the basis of reality and in a creative manner. In order to correctly carry out the revolutionary struggle in conformity with one's reality, one should review well the direct and indirect conditions of the revolution in one's country and define lines, policies, strategies, and tactics in conformity with them.

To work out all policies with one's own head and in conformity with the reality of one's country is the scientific way to guarantee the correctness of those policies. The concrete circumstances in which the revolution and construction are carried out differ from country to country. The party of one's own country can form a correct conclusion to the questions arising in revolution and construction.

When the party of the working class works out policies in accordance with its judgment and conviction on the basis of the study of concrete reality, it will not make mistakes of various kinds concerning lines, including subjectivism.

Our party regards our reality and the demands of our revolution as a starting point and an absolute yardstick in putting policies into effect. Because our party stands on reality, all of our party's policies conform to the interests of the revolution and serve as a guiding principle which leads our revolution to invincibility.

The chuche-oriented principle of working out policies -- the principle of working out policies in one's own fashion -- is in accord with the principle of Marxism-Leninism which is also a creative theory. Marxism-Leninism -- not a dogma, but a guiding principle for action -- works on the premise of being creatively applied to every nation.

To think with one's own head and work out policies that conform with the concrete reality is an indispensable demand for the victory of revolution. The chuche-oriented principle of working out policies in conformity with reality is the key to always putting forth only the correct lines and policies and bringing about brilliant fruition on the road to our revolution. This is clearly substantiated by the fact that our party has built itself into today's powerful revolutionary party by starting from the reality and conditions of the times in our country and putting forth the policy for building a mass party at an early date.

The party's deep roots among the broad masses is the source of its invincibility. The question of building a mass party is a particularly important one in leading party building, revolution, and construction without bias. Today, our party is displaying its might as a mass party which consists of the working class, peasants, and working intellectuals and which is in perfect harmony with the broad masses. Such a party was not easily built. History had not defined the average peasant, working intellectuals, and the working class as members of the party. A mass party like ours was built because the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forth a policy of building a mass party at an early date on the basis of his deep chuche-oriented analysis of the reality of class and strata in our country after the liberation.

Right after the liberation, there were a few prepared communists and working class people in our country, and peasants constituted 80 percent of the population. Also, the intellectuals of our country possessed the trait of national revolution. Proceeding from this reality, the great leader consolidated and developed our party as a mass party which could incorporate all of the (?vanguards) of the working masses. Because of this policy, it was possible to consolidate and develop our party as a unified party of the working popular masses and as an invincible force which is linked with the masses by blood.

A new party logo has been created. It has a hammer, a sickle, and a pen and can emit light to the world only on the basis of our deep analysis of the concrete reality with our own heads.

In the past, peasants and working intellectuals were not considered a motive force of revolution or as components of the party. If we had not enforced the policy of accepting peasants and working intellectuals into the party, our party would not have become the party which has taken deep root among the broad masses as it has today. Today, our party has the absolute support and trust of the broad masses.

Practical experience shows that, whenever everything is in accord with the interests and demands of revolution, one should solve everything creatively, irrespective of established theories or formulas.

The correctness of our party's policies has been proven through its unique study in the course of arduous struggle against flunkeyism and dogmatism. In the course of our revolution, there was a wrong flunkeyist and dogmatic trend of unconditionally following the methods of other countries in carrying out the revolution and construction, disregarding our specific reality. Overcoming this trend was an important problem in correctly enforcing the party's policies without any deviation.

Our party has adopted its lines according to its own faith, based on an analysis and judgment of the struggle against flunkeyism and dogmatism, the people's aspiration and demands, and the demands of the revolution.

Our party proceeded precisely from the reality of our country and the demands of our revolution, declared by our party right after the national liberation in 1945, which explained to us that the path along which Korea should advance should be one toward a new type of democracy, a Korean style democracy, different from the democratic style of the United States or the socialism of the past. Also, our party was able to set forth various correct lines, including the line of simultaneously developing light industry and agriculture while placing priority on heavy industry in the postwar rehabilitation period.

Our country was able to achieve numerous changes, including the realization of the cooperative system of agriculture prior to industrialization, breaking the existing usages. This was possible because our party took as its starting basis the contemporary subjective and objective conditions, and the specific factors of the country. However, there was not the slightest mistake in this course.

In our country today, the party's policies of our era have been outstandingly embodied in all fields and, as a result, great vitality is being displaced. The fact that our national economy is firmly developing without undergoing any crisis of fuels, raw materials, and the influence of cold fronts, proves the correctness of our party's policies which have developed the national economy, including the iron and steel industry, the power industry, the chemical industry, and agriculture in conformity with the conditions of domestically available raw materials and fuels.

Our party works out policies based on the principle and natural-law-governed characteristic of revolutionary development. Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted: To wage the revolutionary struggle correctly, new principles and methods of the revolution and construction should be actively sought in accordance with the historic conditions of the era and our own specific situation.

The natural-law-governed characteristic of the revolutionary development can serve as a scientific ground to work out lines and policies. When policies are worked out based on this characteristic, there will be no discrepancies in the revolution and construction. Learning and depending on the natural-law-governed characteristic of the revolution and construction are important to work out correct policies.

Through its extraordinary ideological and theoretical activities, our party has ceaselessly delineated the principles of the revolution, and has considered them as inviolable principles to depend on.

The policies of our party never disregard the natural-law-governed characteristic of the revolutionary development or go astray from it. Our party's delineation of the principle of occupying the two fortresses of communism and of other principles and the implementation of policies according to principles are an example. To advance toward communism, both the ideological and material fortresses should be sought simultaneously, and the three revolutions of ideology, technology, and culture should be carried out. This is a discovery of the fundamental principle of building communism.

For building socialism and communism, man's idea and thought play a decisive role. Therefore, technology cannot be everything, but ideology and technology should be sought simultaneously. This is an absolute truth whose correctness has been fully proved theoretically and in the course of practice. Only when this principle is grasped, and ideology and technology are sought simultaneously, can we advance toward communism without deviation.

From the beginning of the building of the new society, our party grasped the principle of the three revolutions, and has implemented all policies in accordance with it.

For approximately 40 years, since the three revolutions were commenced by the general mobilization movement upon the founding of the country, as well as the movement of production competition and the movement to eradicate illiteracy, our party has realized this principle of the revolution brilliantly. This was an important factor that ensured the accuracy of all our party's policies implemented for socialist and communist construction.

Because we based our efforts on the principles of occupying the two fortresses of communism and the three revolutions, our party was able to put forward such excellent agricultural and educational policies as the rural thesis and the education thesis; as well as the policy to remake man, the economic management policy, and the policy to realize the complete victory of socialism. All the policies, including the general line of socialist and communist construction, were formulated scientifically.

Apart from the policy based on the principles of the three revolutions, we cannot think of the building of a prosperous and strong socialist state on the ruins after the war within a short period of time, and the brilliant solution of the historical tasks, such as the remaking of man and technology and culture-remaking.

It is well worth having matchless pride that our party has implemented its policies based on a complete grasp of the principle of occupying the two fortresses of communism. Our party and people are adhering to the three revolutions as a basic method of communist construction, firmly convinced that the banner of the three revolutions is the best banner and that when they uphold this banner they can advance toward communism.

The three revolutions are receiving greater support and consensus from the revolutionary people with each passing day. Our party has been successfully carrying out the work of implementing the policies based on the principles of the revolution and inevitability in conformity with the advance of the revolutionary cause to a higher stage.

The revolution, which deepens and develops, demands that new revolutionary principles be found and relevant policies be implemented. This problem should be solved properly to ensure that the policies lead the developing revolutionary struggle accurately and that no deviation is experienced no matter what complicated situation may arise.

The principles for the completion of the revolutionary cause put forward by our party and the valuable policies based on them are brilliant models in pursuing the new principles of the revolution and implementing policies in conformity with the demands of the revolution's development. In our country today, the revolutionary gains, such as gains in the field of ideology, tradition, achievements, and unity and cohesion, which have been provided by the leader are shining more brilliantly with the passage of time, and the life of the revolution is firmly continued. This is made possible because our party has put forward the principle of inheriting and completing the revolutionary cause in time and implemented brilliant policies in conformity with it.

Many years have passed since the revolutionary cause of the working class was pioneered. Therefore, the completion of the revolutionary cause arose as an important historical task in the communist movement. The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, discerning such a condition in the communist movement, elucidated the principle that the revolutionary cause of the working class is pioneered, advanced, and completed under the leadership of the leader and that, in order to complete the leader's cause, the cause should be adhered to and the ideology and leadership of the leader should be thoroughly realized. This is truly the discovery of a valuable principle that guarantees the future of the revolution. Because this principle was elucidated, our party could put forward the scientific policies which accurately indicate the road to complete the revolutionary cause, such as the principle of adhering to the establishment of the party's monolithic ideological system as the basic line in party construction, the principle of defending and inheriting purely the tradition, achievements, and unity and cohesion provided by the leader.

Our revolutionary cause, which was pioneered in the Paektu forest, has been advancing more vigorously with the passage of time. This is clear proof of the justness of our party's leadership, which implements accurate policies with the advance of the revolution.

Our party is also brilliantly realizing the work of establishing policies based on foreseeing the prospects of the development of the revolution. Establishing the lines accurately and leading the revolution and construction without deviation is closely connected with pioneering the prospects for the revolution's development. In setting up policies, our party always takes the pending problem of the revolution and its prospective demand as a scientific basis, and regards the latter as particularly important. Because of this, our party's policies are long range, and only brilliant victories and successes are attained in pioneering the prospects of our revolution.

That our party center has been constructing the party with an eye to the future is the intensive expression showing us well how we see long ahead in working out a policy.

How we strengthen the party is a factor determining the success or failure of socialist and communist construction. The future of the revolution is assured by strengthening and developing the party as the guiding force of a communist society. Our party center has long elucidated the theory on this and has implemented policies with a view to the future in conformity with it.

In the early 1970's, when our party was at a turning point in its development, dear Comrade Kim Chong-il foresaw the future of the development of the party and the revolution and put forward the slogan of chucheizing the entire party and a valuable policy on strengthening the party organizationally and ideologically.

The chucheizing of the entire party is the policy that indicated the road toward strengthening and developing the party as a guiding force of communist society by adhering to the party's independent nature. By struggling under this slogan, a firm basis was formed within the party for strengthening and developing the party everlastingly into a chuche-type party, and our party has grown and been strengthened to become a great guide that carries on its shoulders the future of the revolution in a dependable manner. In our country, therefore, such important problems as the future of the revolution have been solved brilliantly without any complications. This shows well how accurately our party has been implementing the proud policies with a view to the future.

The revolution and construction in our country have been carried out under very arduous conditions. Therefore, it was not simple to establish each of the policies accurately. Under such conditions, our party has been able to establish its policies accurately because of the greatness of the guiding ideology and the outstanding leadership that advanced that ideology.

The revolutionary ideology of the great Comrade Kim Il-song -- the chuche idea -- and our party's ideological theory which embodies it are the source of the accuracy of the party's policy. The chuche idea is the revolutionary and scientific guiding ideology that accurately reflects the demands of the revolutionary development of our times. Because of this, the policies of our party are established scientifically in our own way in accordance with our conviction, and on a profound ideological and theoretical basis.

The revolutionary ideology of the great Comrade Kim Il-song -- the chuche idea -- is all the more enriched and developed today by our party center into new ideological and theoretical theses, and the chuche idea is carrying on, in a better way, its mission as a guiding policy and a scientific basis in setting up the accurate policies of the party. As long as there is the chuche idea and the party center's ideology and theory which enrich it, the lines and policies of our revolution will always be ever-victorious, indestructible and mighty weapons.

The lines and policies are the fruition of the theoretical and practical activities of the leader who is the brain of the revolution. The basic source of the accuracy of our party's policies is the wisdom of the party Central Committee headed by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Because we have at our head the great leader, who has extraordinary wisdom, extensive knowledge in all fields, abundant experience, and an iron will, and because we have our party center, who embodies all such traits, our party puts forward new and creative policies continuously.

Our party's lines and policies are receiving absolute support and trust from the people. Today, our people are firmly convinced that their party's lines and policies and slogans are the most just.

Our people's conviction, which has been formed through the historical experiences shared with the party, is that the path pointed out by the party is the straight road to communism and that they will not seek any other better road. In the course of traversing the victorious path under the party's banner, our people have witnessed how the WPK policies created something out of nothing, turned misfortune into fortune, and developed the heyday of prosperity. Our people have come to be convinced, through actual daily life, that our party's lines are the axis of victory and glory and that only our party is the revolutionary party to which they can totally entrust their destiny. Through the history of the struggle of our party, the party implanted in the hearts of the people the conviction that they believe only in our party, that they know only their party's policies, and that they will share destiny with the party to the end.

Today, our party is developing a grand operation to make our fatherland a more prosperous socialist power, and to drastically improve the people's material, work, and spiritual lives. Our party's policies are accurate and its resolve is firm. There is nothing that cannot be realized or any line that cannot be carried through when our party is determined to realize something or carry it through. A more shining future is promised for us. What matters is whether our functionaries and workers will bring the party's will into full bloom with absolute trust in the party's policies. The functionaries are the commanding personnel who are assigned to the important posts of the revolution by virtue of the great confidence of the party and the leader in them.

There is nothing more rewarding and glorious for our functionaries and the party members than to cherish the great confidence bestowed by the party and the leader and repay it with loyalty. All the cadres and workers should have endless pride and happiness in carrying on the revolution upholding the great leader and should resolutely defend and carry out the party's ideology, theories, and policies by achieving practical successes in the struggle.

Because we have the wise leadership of the party and the leader and because we have the accurate lines of the party, the Korean revolution will always be victorious and the chuche fatherland will be prosperous forever.

EDITORIAL NOTES EDUCATIONAL THESIS ANNIVERSARY

SK050401 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2132 GMT 4 Sep 84

[NODONG SINMUN 5 September editorial: "Let Us Further Strengthen the Party's Guidance to Educational Work"]

[Text] The educational sector is now vigorously waging the struggle to effect a turn in educational work in conformity with the demands of the developing revolution, upholding the party's policy. We mark the 7th anniversary of the publication of the thesis on socialist education and the day of education under circumstances in which we are attaining great success in production, construction, and educational work by powerfully staging the struggle to implement the decisions of the ninth plenum of the sixth party Central Committee.

The development of educational work is an important task arising in socialist and communist construction. Only when it carries out educational work well can the party of the working class educate and bring up all the people to be communist-type and vigorously push ahead with the revolution and construction.

Today, our revolution is advancing to the high stage of imbuing the whole society with the chuche idea. Our developing revolution and the heavy tasks assigned to us demand that education work be developed further.

To conduct education work well in conformity with this demand, the party's guidance of education work should be strengthened. Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted: The party organizations at all levels should further strengthen the party's guidance of educational work in conformity with the new demands of the developing revolution.

Enhancing the party's guidance of educational work is an important question raised by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his thesis on socialist education. Only when the party's guidance of educational work is strengthened can the party spirit and the working class spirit be embodied in education and all the questions rising in educational work be solved successfully.

Since the publication of the thesis on socialist education, our educational work has constantly developed under the party's leadership. In the course of developing education, great success has been attained. The *chuche* idea and the working class-oriented (?standard) have been firmly established in education, its quality has improved, and its material and technical foundations have been solidly provided. Today, all the developing generations benefit from general secondary education at the expense of the state.

Also, numerous universities or colleges have been built and a large corps of 1.2 million intellectuals have been brought up and are now excellently managing the state economic organs. As a result of this, our educational work, which began with nothing, has reached a very high stage at which the whole society is intellectualized. All these successes are a proud result which party organizations have achieved by strengthening their guidance of education work under the party's leadership.

Today, we are assigned the task of further deepening and developing the work of remodeling man and fostering economic and cultural construction in conformity with the demands of the cause of imbuing the whole society with the *chuche* idea. To carry out this task successfully, great efforts should constantly be focused on educational work, thus ensuring that new, growing generations are brought up as able socialist constructors, further elevating the ideological, spiritual, cultural, and technological level of workers, and fostering more competent engineers and experts. These tasks can be carried out only by strengthening the party's guidance of educational work.

Our party set forth the policy of developing educational work to a high level and has wisely led the work of implementing the educational thesis. In his letter on further developing educational work sent to participants in the recent meeting of educational functionaries of the country, and through his working guidance at the No 1 Pyongyang Middle School, the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il comprehensively elucidated questions arising in thoroughly implementing the thesis on socialist education.

The party organizations' guidance of educational work at present should serve the thorough implementation of the thesis on socialist education and the party's educational policy. Party organizations at all levels should, above all, concentrate their efforts on implementing the party's policy in the educational sector.

The document on further developing educational work is a precious guideline to which we should firmly adhere in developing our educational work to a new, higher stage by thoroughly implementing the thesis on socialist education.

Helping functionaries in the education field thoroughly implement the policy set forth in the document is an important duty assigned to party organizations.

Provincial, municipal, and county party committees, including the party organizations in the educational sector, should deeply grasp the intentions of the party in the document, map out correct ways and directions to implement them, and vigorously conduct organizational and political work. Along with this, they should correctly understand and grasp a work program to execute the task put forward in the document and render active support and assistance so that it can be carried out thoroughly.

It is important, in this regard, to ensure that the role of the educational administrative organs is increased. The educational administrative organs are executive organs which directly take charge of and conduct the work of implementing the party's educational policy. For the correct execution of the tasks in the document, the provincial, municipal, and county party committees should bolster the educational administrative organs so that they can, in a unified manner, grasp educational administrative work, unitarily carry it out, and strengthen administrative guidance and control over educational work.

A question on which great attention should be focused in the party's guidance of educational work at present is to improve decisively the quality of education. The ninth plenum of the sixth party Central Committee put forth the improvement of educational quality as an important task. Only when the level of educational quality is elevated can useful scientific and technological intellectuals and able political functionaries be substantially brought up in conformity with the realistic demands of socialist construction. All the policies on educational work set forth by the party are precisely and consistently connected with the question of decisively improving the quality of education. What is important in improving the quality of education is to improve the quality of universal 11-year compulsory education.

The sectors concerned and the party organizations should thoroughly implement the party's policy of consolidating the No 1 Pyongyang Middle School and generalizing this model throughout the country, thus epochally elevating the overall level of secondary education and firmly laying foundations for epochally elevating the level of higher education.

Along with this, they should see to it that the scientific and theoretical level of higher education is heightened further, that concrete knowledge which can be utilized in practice is taught to students, and that scientific research work is strengthened in the universities.

To this end, the schools should direct their principal efforts at substantially conducting the work of educating professors. The quality of education is largely connected with the quality of teachers, who directly take charge of educational work. The party organizations concerned should improve and enhance the work of fostering teachers, firmly consolidate the ranks of teachers with good men who possess endless loyalty to the party and the leader and a high level of scientific and theoretical qualifications, and deepen work with them.

Party organizations in the educational field should see to it that students fully acquire a general elementary knowledge and a fundamental knowledge of technology and study well modern science and technology and foreign languages, putting forth the slogan "Study goes first!" so that they can possess qualifications needed for the chuche-orientation, modernization, and scientification of the people's economy.

The university party committees should correctly combine collective guidance with unified command and strengthen work with teachers, administrative functionaries, and students so that they can execute the educational program with a high sense of responsibility and a revolutionary passion and successfully conduct all work assigned to the universities, including the work of regularizing school management.

Doing a good job of providing material conditions for education is important work which should be adhered to in the party's guidance of educational work. The party organizations should see to it that the educational administrative organs responsibly carry out the work of building schools, the work of laying material and technical foundations. Also, they should see to it that power organs at all levels give priority to building schools and produce and guarantee more high-quality textbooks and school supplies. Various kinds of references reflecting the trend of modern science and technology and books for extracurricular activities should be published and supplied.

The struggle to implement our party's policy on educational work is rewarding work to effect a turn in educational work by brilliantly embodying the thesis on socialist education. All party organizations should enact a new turn in implementing the thesis on socialist education by further strengthening the party's guidance of educational work, upholding the party's policy.

KANG SONG-SAN ATTENDS MIDDLE SCHOOL OPENING

SK021301 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0856 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 2 (KCNA) -- Pyongyang No. 1 senior middle school which was built under the deep care of our party for the education of the rising generation has opened.

The school has been built as a wonderful seat of learning occupying more than 70,000 square metres of area, with 30,000 square metres of modern buildings and 11,000 square metres of practice site, etc.

On September 1, the day of the new school year, an opening ceremony was held at the school. The meeting took place with a portrait of the great leader of our party and our people President Kim Il-song put on the platform.

Present there were Premier of the Administration Council Comrade Kang Song-san, Vice-President of the DPRK Comrade Pak Song-chol and Chief Secretary of the Pyongyang municipal party committee Comrade So Yun-sok, members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Secretary of the party Central Committee Hwang Chang-yop.

The reporter and speakers said that dear Comrade Kim Chon-il who makes all efforts to brilliantly embody the chuche-based educational idea of the great leader President Kim Il-song built Pyongyang No. 1 senior middle school with a far-reaching plan to develop the educational work and raise its level to a higher stage to meet the demand of the developing reality.

They said Comrade Kim Chong-il visited the school on April 28 and showed deep care for building it up more wonderfully to give a systematic education to students who have distinguished qualities and talents, brightly indicating the direction and ways for effecting a great revolution in the general educational work with this school as an example.

In his congratulatory speech Premier Kang Song-san said that the school is a proud school associated with undying historic feats of the glorious party centre and that the fatherland and people expect much of the school.

A message of pledge to the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea was adopted at the meeting.

FLOOD DEATH TOLL MOUNTS; DAMAGES ASSESSED

SK050229 Seoul YONHAP in English 0215 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 5 (OANA-YONHAP) -- At least 139 people have been killed and 45 were missing across the country as of Wednesday morning as a result of the worst downpour to hit South Korea in 12 years, the latest report of the Central Anti-calamities Headquarters said. The headquarters said that nationwide property damages stood at about 77.1 billion won (94.6 million U.S. dollars; one U.S. dollar is worth about 815 won). Meanwhile, more than 207,000 persons were left homeless in the wake of the rain, it said. The heavy downpour began Friday in Seoul and the central part of the Korean peninsula and later moved to the southern provinces.

Kangwon Province suffered the most serious property loss. That figure was estimated to be 41.48 billion won, followed by Kyonggi Province's 12.96 billion won. North Kyongsang Province suffered damages of about 6.19 billion won, followed by South Chungchong Province's 5.05 billion won and 770 million won worth of property damages, the headquarters said.

Most of the casualties occurred in Seoul with 42 people dead or listed missing, followed by 39 in Kangwon Province and 38 in Kyonggi Province. Twenty-seven people were killed or missing in Pusan, nine in South Chungchong Province and seven in Incheon, according to the headquarters. The estimated property damage figure included 16.9 billion won in the wreckage of river banks, 10.7 billion won in irrigation facilities, 10.4 billion won in road networks, 8.5 billion won in farmland and 3.4 million won in buildings.

POLICE ARREST FIVE STUDENT DEMONSTRATION LEADERS

SK050825 Seoul YONHAP in English 0750 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 5 (YONHAP) -- Seoul police arrested Monday five of the 18 university students they found to have played leading roles in the stone attacks a week ago on the Japanese Information Center, a nearby police station and the ruling Democratic Justice Party building in downtown Seoul. Police are searching for the other 13, identified as coming from Korea University, one of the most prestigious private institutions in Seoul. Police said they will seek formal arrest warrants from the court on the five, identified as members of Korea University's campus Autonomy Promotion Committee. The five students are charged with having attacked and broken windows in the Japanese Information Center, the nearby Chongno police station and the ruling party building at 6:20 p.m. on Aug. 29.

Police said those students met on Aug. 23 at their committee office and agreed to stage street demonstrations in opposition to President Chon Tu-hwan's planned visit to Japan in three separate downtown places on Aug. 29. They visited the three places -- the Japanese Information Center, Chongno police station and the Seoul railway station -- on Aug. 25 and 26 for prior inspection, according to police.

On Aug. 22 and 24, police said, the five delivered to student circles and the offices of each academic department some 500 leaflets labeling Chon's visit a "sellout act" and some 250 other papers calling on the students to gather at the sites of the planned demonstrations. On Sunday, two days after the attacks, police found that those who led the attacks were Korea University students and obtained their identities in the course of the investigation into other demonstrations staged in downtown Seoul on the same day.

KOREA TIMES DECRIES SOVIET STANCE ON KAL TRAGEDY

SK010041 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 1 Sep 84 p 4

[Editorial: "A Year After KAL Tragedy"]

[Text] It was a year ago today that the Soviet Union made an appalling blunder of downing a Korean Airlines plane with 269 people aboard by firing missiles from military aircraft. In the face of such an unprecedented tragic incident in which the precious lives of so many innocent people aboard a civil passenger plane were victimized, all peace-loving people throughout the world expressed their extreme outrage and grief over the inhuman act of violence and terrorism committed by the Soviet authorities.

Despite the international outcry denouncing the brutality, the world nations have failed to see any sign of repentance by the Soviets, who totally disregard our repeated calls for their acknowledgement of responsibility for the destruction of the KAL plane and the consequent obligation for compensation. Instead of showing any sense of regret as such, we were reminded of the sour reality in international politics as we heard the Soviet authorities even alleging a "spy mission" of the ill-fated KAL plane. They did so, although the ensuing on-the-scene probe conducted by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) proved that there had been no mechanical nor operational mistake by the KAL plane.

World nations can hardly be convinced of such an extreme absurdity on the part of the Soviet authorities, merely renewing their lamentation and censure of a wanton act of this sort. For this reason, world societies at this juncture seem to make their solemn pledge once again that any such incident as the KAL tragedy should never be allowed to recur in the international community in the days ahead.

In the wake of the KAL incident, we inevitably had to see a conspicuous setback in our open-door policy toward the communist block nations, including the Soviet Union. Even with our failure thus far to have the Soviet authorities acknowledge their responsibility for the KAL incident in any plausible formula, the position of the Korean Government appears to be rather sober, maintaining its policy to manage the KAL incident, "not emotionally but with reservation" under the present international circumstances.

Backing up the tendency was a recent government move to resume nonpolitical contacts with the Soviet Union, by sending Korean delegates to an international meeting held there. While continuing to seek the diplomatic venture for the exchange of personnel with the Soviet Union at due levels, it is understood that the government will make positive contacts with the United States and other countries whose citizens were victimized in the KAL incident to effectuate a joint action in demanding Soviet compensation.

It is considered appropriate for the government to stick to such a position until the Soviet authorities finally admit their unpardonable violence committed a year ago. The government is also expected to push through an early parliamentary ratification of a revision to the Chicago Convention, which is designed to prevent the use of arms against civil aircraft. On the heels of the KAL incident, this specific amendment in the international accord was adopted by the ICAO member nations to the effect that every state must refrain from resorting to attacks against civil aircraft in flight.

As far as the tragic KAL incident is concerned, world nations are urged to continue to put pressure on the Soviet authorities in such a way as to persuade them to make a proper apology and to provide compensation in the near future. In this way alone can we console the souls of the KAL victims however belatedly, again expressing our condolences to the bereaved families.

PYONGYANG URGED TO JOIN FAMILY REUNION CAUSE

SK050037 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 5 Sep 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Red Cross Role for Reunion"]

[Text] Easing the burdens of separated families is an important way to such considerations must take precedence over ideological differences or political interests. Championing such humanitarian efforts, of course, is the Red Cross, which assists dispersed families as part of its philanthropic tasks. This spirit was well displayed Monday on the Finnish island of Aaland where the Second World Red Cross and Red Crescent Conference on Peace is under way. The conference adopted a draft resolution for discussion as proposed by the Korean National Red Cross calling for more substantial efforts to help reunite separated families worldwide.

Yu Chang-sun, president of the Korean National Red Cross, told an audience from 105 countries that to relieve dispersed families of their anguish is the first step toward realizing the goal of the world Red Cross movement -- humanitarianism. He proposed that the world's Red Cross societies help set up concrete procedures for families, separated because of war or other conflicts, to be able to exchange letters and visits regardless of the political or ideological differences of the countries involved.

Delegates are due to act on the draft tomorrow, the eve of closing the week-long conference. We hope the plenary session will pass the resolution as one that will benefit all separated families worldwide.

Meanwhile, it was a pity to learn that North Korea had attempted to make the Red Cross event an occasion for political harangue. Pyongyang submitted a draft resolution that was later rejected because it was clearly intended as a criticism of the Republic of Korea and was devoid of any humanitarian considerations. The reason given for rejecting the Pyongyang draft was that it goes against the essence of what the Red Cross stands for.

The North Korean Red Cross Society, immediately following the rejection of its draft, suggested that its Seoul counterpart drop its version too. Yu turned down the Pyongyang proposal, saying that it would be inconceivable to abandon efforts to relieve the agonies of 10 million Koreans whose families are split by the division of the Korean peninsula. Considering that the separated family issue is the most urgent matter from a humanitarian standpoint, we stand behind Yu's refusal. The North Korean side is reportedly attempting to resubmit its draft. But there appears little chance of it being adopted unless its content is quite different from the previous one.

Alexander Hay, president of the International Committee of the Red Cross, offered his committee's positive cooperation in arranging a dialogue between the parties concerned for action on the humanitarian issue as well as for ending the antagonism between them. In view of the Red Cross commitment to peace, we hope that Hay's offer will bear fruit.

To our regret, however, North Korea has remained apathetic to our repeated calls to resume the inter-Korea Red Cross talks while Pyongyang exploits humanitarian issues to achieve political goals. The trend on the international scene, as seen in the Finland conference, will no longer allow Pyongyang's anachronistic hostility. Unless it is determined to remain secluded from the world community, Pyongyang must come to its senses and join the majority in alleviating the agonies of families dispersed by war.

An average 6 million Germans visit the other side of divided Germany each year for reunions with their relatives. Some Koreans living in mainland China have likewise been allowed to meet with their relatives here and more are expected to do the same in the days to come. Other communist-bloc countries are not indifferent to such humanitarian arrangements. The recent home visit of a Korean woman artist from Prague may set a precedent for other East European countries to follow. North Korea may have reached its limit in its stubborn isolation from world sentiments.

NE WIN, SAN YU RECEIVE UK'S HEATH 3 SEP

BK030718 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0630 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Chairman of the Burma Socialist Program Party U Ne Win and President U San Yu today received former British Prime Minister Edward Heath at the presidential house on Ahlone Road at 1000 today. Also present at the meeting was Minister for Foreign Affairs U Chit Hlaing. Edward Heath served as the British prime minister from 1970-74.

GOVERNMENT, KAREN REBELS CLASH NEAR WANG KHA

BK310938 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 31 Aug 84 p 2

[Text] Mae Sot, Tak -- More than 34 Burmese and Karen soldiers were killed in a two-day battle near the Karen base of Wang Kha which ended yesterday, officials said today. Burmese and Karen radio messages intercepted here indicated that more than 30 Burmese soldiers were killed and more than 50 wounded. Two Burmese troops were also captured by Karen forces headed by Col Taw Lah, commander of the Karen National Liberation Army's 101 special battalion based in Wang Kha, about 10 kilometres northwest of this northern Thai district.

The Karens suffered four deaths and more than 10 injuries in an attempt to drive out the Burmese battalions positioned west of Wang Kha. The radio messages also said that Karen troops yesterday found 20 small arms, more than 200 mortar shells and machinegun ammunition left by the retreating Burmese troops.

AFP Details

BK030711 Hong Kong AFP in English 0625 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Bangkok, Sept 3 (AFP) -- Karen insurgents today claimed that they drove Burmese Government troops from a strategic position near a Karen stronghold on the Thai-Burmese border, killing 32 soldiers and wounding over 30 others. The sources added that two Karen troops were killed and five others wounded in the battle which took place Wednesday three kilometres southwest of the Karen stronghold of Wang Kha, about 500 kilometres (300 miles) northwest of here.

The Rangoon government had sent more than 200 soldiers to the area, identified as Hill 0012, about two weeks ago to boost its forces which has maintained an eight-month siege on Karen strongholds along the 700 kilometers (420 miles) long border with Thailand, the sources said.

SHAN UNITED ARMY-KUOMINTANG CLASH REPORTED

BK310935 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 31 Aug 84 p 36

[Text] Mae Hong Son -- Shan United Army soldiers (SUA) killed four Kuomintang (KMT) soldiers in an attack at a stronghold inside Burma opposite this northern province yesterday morning. In a battle lasting less than one hour, an SUA force smashed the KMT stronghold and shattering resistance by the group known as the Yang Wu Kang faction.

LEADERS, PRESS OBSERVE SRV NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY

Meeting 1 Sep

BK010743 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Excerpts] On the morning of 1 September, the Front National Council organized a solemn meeting at the Tonle Bassac festival hall to mark the 39th anniversary of the August revolution and the 2 September SRV national day.

Among those present in the presidium were Comrade Chan Si, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Ngo Dien, extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of the SRV to Kampuchea; Comrade Sim Ka, member of the party Central Committee and minister for the control of state affairs; female Comrade Men Saman, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission; Comrade Chan Ven, general secretary of the Council of State and chairman of the Kampuchea-Vietnam Friendship Association; Comrade Men Chhan, member of the Council of State and vice chairman of the Front National Council; Comrade Keo Chanda, secretary of the party committee and chairman of the People's Revolutionary Committee of Phnom Penh; and Superior Bonze Tep Vong, vice chairman of the National Assembly and of the Front National Council. Also present on that occasion were many comrades ministers, deputy ministers, director-generals, deputy director-generals, cadres, employees, and workers of various ministries and offices. Comrades ambassadors and representatives of different friendly countries accredited to Kampuchea were also present on that occasion.

Speaking on that solemn occasion, Comrade Chan Si emphasized in detail the historic victory of the Vietnamese people over the feudalists and the colonialists which brought the founding of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam on 2 September 1945.

In his reply, Comrade Ngo Dien recalled the Vietnamese people's heroism in their struggle to liberate their country from the colonialist and feudalism yokes. The Vietnamese people have scored brilliant victories and have built a strong socialism. The comrade emphasized that the victory of the August revolution was also a common cause of the Kampuchean and Lao peoples.

Chan Si's Address

BK020934 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Speech by PRK Council of Ministers Chairman Chan Si at 1 September Phnom Penh meeting marking Vietnam's August revolution anniversary and national day -- recorded]

[Text] The Vietnamese people are a labor- and peace-loving nation. They are the Kampuchean people's friends and neighbors, and they have fought side by side with us on many occasions against common enemies and we have won great and brilliant common victories. In this sense, all of us consider the solemn days of the fraternal Vietnamese people as being great holidays for Kampucheans as well. This is because our two parties were born out of the same Indochinese Communist Party. [applause]

Dear comrades and friends: Historically, the SRV has been at war more years than it has enjoyed peace. For nearly 40 years, the Vietnamese have risen up, firmly wielding arms, to safeguard the independence and freedom they won at a cost of much flesh and blood. The August revolution in Vietnam achieved its success in 1945, eradicating French colonialism which had dominated the Vietnamese for the previous 80 years and eliminating the millenary feudalism regime. It brought about the birth of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam [DRV] on 2 September 1945.

This event ushered in a new epoch in the history of Vietnam, which saw the people throughout the country achieving independence and freedom and advancing toward socialism. The August revolution in Vietnam was a national democratic revolution led by the Indochinese Communist Party with President Ho Chi Minh as the great helmsman. The DRV was founded on 2 September 1945. It was a democratic people's state mandated to bring success to the national democratic revolution and advance toward waging a socialist revolution according to Marxism-Leninism. It was the first democratic people's state in a colonial, semi-feudalist country. For this reason, the August revolution's victory and the birth of the DRV on 2 September 1945 constitute a historic event which resounded in the five continents. It awoke the conscience of the oppressed nations and peoples in the world, making them clearly aware of and firmly confident in their national liberation line. The August revolution and the founding of the DRV on 2 September 1945 constitute key successes of the Vietnamese revolution and the revolution of the three Indochinese peoples. It was a victory of the correct revolutionary line of the Indochinese Communist Party founded and led by President Ho Chi Minh. It was a great victory of Marxism-Leninism in a colonial, semi-feudalist country. [applause]

Dear comrades and friends, the 9-year struggle against French colonialism was successful and came to an end with the Geneva Conference of 1954 on Indochina, which recognized the independence, sovereignty, unity, and territorial integrity of Vietnam as well as that of Kampuchea and Laos. Not long after the victory of the August revolution and 2 September 1945, the French colonialists with the support of the U.S. imperialists once again attacked and tried to recapture Vietnam. However, the fighting Vietnamese people, willing to sacrifice everything but their country, were resolved not to become slaves again. The entire Vietnamese people waged a protracted struggle against the French aggressors and crowned their struggle with the historic victory of Dien Bien Phu.

The victory of the Vietnamese people in withstanding the French colonialists and the intervention of the United States showed that this was the first time in history that a weak colonial country had defeated a stronger country. Along with this immense victory, the Vietnamese nation was also admired by the world as being the pioneer in the cause of the struggle for national independence.

Dear comrades and friends, the 20-year struggle against U.S. imperialism was a total success. It ended with the uprising of the Vietnamese people and the offensive known as the Ho Chi Minh campaign which is of historic significance as it completely liberated South Vietnam on 30 April 1975, bringing reunification to the Vietnamese nation.

The immense victory of the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. imperialism, a brilliant example of revolutionary heroism, added to the annals of world struggle another magnificent victory of the 20th century. The victory of the Vietnamese people in particular and the victory of the three Indochinese peoples in general in the struggle against the United States marked another step toward the total abolition of neocolonialism, thus contributing to strengthening and promoting the socialist system in the world, encouraging national liberation movements, and vigorously accelerating the offensive of the three revolutionary currents in the world.

Dear comrades and friends, the victory of the August revolution is of historic significance. All victories won over the past 39 years by the Vietnamese people and the three Indochinese countries have enhanced the bonds of special militant solidarity among the peoples of the three countries, bonds which have developed to an unprecedented degree.

Such are the flawless marvelous relations among the three countries which have been united in the struggle against common enemies, namely the French colonialists, U.S. imperialists, and Chinese expansionist-hegemonists. Together, they are winning growing successes with each passing day.

As the relations among the three countries are based on independence, sovereignty, equality, solidarity, and cooperation in the spirit of comradeship and brotherhood, enjoying relations with countries of common social regime and common ideology, and founded on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the victory of the August revolution and all victories won over the past 39 years by the SRV in addition to the victories of the Kampuchean and Lao revolution have created an overall force more solid and firm than at any time, creating favorable conditions for the revolution of the three Indochinese countries to further develop the bonds of militant solidarity in defense of the independence and freedom of each respective country and to promote comprehensive cooperation for the construction of each country. [applause]

The victory of the August revolution and the immense successes achieved by the SRV over the past 39 years have further developed the Kampuchea-Vietnam militant solidarity and turned it into a strategic factor determining the success of the Kampuchean revolution.

In 1930, following the birth of the Indochinese Communist Party through the circular of the Comintern, the Vietnamese Communists braved all obstacles to help build a revolutionary base in Kampuchea with a lofty sense of proletarian internationalism. Following the victory of the August revolution in Vietnam in 1945, the Kampuchean revolution entered the era of struggle against the French colonialists. With the assistance of the Vietnamese party chapters and Vietnamese Army volunteers in the struggle, the Kampuchean patriots were able to expand their base of activities conducting movements in many areas throughout the country.

Dear comrades and friends, faced with the danger of genocide and disasters in Kampuchea, with the assistance of the Vietnamese party, heroic people, and Army, our people toppled the genocidal regime, bringing an end to the criminal administration of the traitorous Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan gang, stooge of the Beijing authorities. At present, our Vietnamese friends continue to assist us in our national defense and reconstruction efforts. [applause]

Through the above-mentioned historic stages, it can be emphasized that thanks to the leadership of a Marxist-Leninist party, born out of the victory of the August revolution and victories won in the past 39 years by the fraternal Vietnamese people, the revolution of our country has grown step by step and the Kampuchea-Vietnam militant solidarity has been strengthened and developed steadily with each passing day. This solidarity, which is developing even more rapidly, has become the determining factor for the victory of the Kampuchean revolution. [applause]

Dear comrades and friends, to learn from the spirit of the August revolution and the tradition of revolutionary struggle of Vietnam is to learn resolute patriotism and courage in making sacrifices for the cause of national liberation, reconstruction, and defense as clearly pointed out by President Ho Chi Minh in these terms: "We prefer death to slavery; nothing is more precious than independence and freedom."

To learn from the spirit of the August revolution and the tradition of revolutionary struggle of Vietnam is to learn the conscience of self-help and self-reliance for advancement while benefitting from the effective assistance of the fraternal socialist countries; to learn the resolute loyalty to the party and to Marxism-Leninism; and to learn the radiant sense of proletarian internationalism and the sense of solidarity of the whole people as noted by President Ho Chi Minh in these terms: "Solidarity, solidarity, great solidarity; victory, victory, great victory." [applause]

The revolutionary struggle of our country has won immense and pride-inspiring successes. However, because of the perfidious maneuvers of the Beijing expansionist-hegemonists in collusion with U.S. imperialism, the reactionaries within the Thai ruling circles, and other reactionaries who are trying to sabotage our revolutionary gains, in order to enthusiastically celebrate the anniversary of the August revolution and the 39th national day of the fraternal Vietnamese people, the entire party, people, and Army must hold higher the pure spirit of patriotism, the spirit of self-help, and the spirit of proletarian internationalism; must further strengthen and promote the time-honored militant solidarity and all-round cooperation among the three Indochinese countries and between Kampuchea and Vietnam and the solidarity with the Soviet Union, other fraternal socialist countries, and progressive peoples and forces in the world; and must spare no efforts to overcome all obstacles and advance toward achieving more and greater successes, first of all to carry out well all tasks and jobs set by the ninth plenum of the party Central Committee and the seventh session of the First National Assembly. [applause]

On the occasion of the August revolution anniversary and 39th national day of the fraternal Vietnamese people, on behalf of the Kampuchean party, government, front, and people as a whole, I would like to express sincere feelings and profound gratitude to the Vietnamese party, people, volunteer army, and experts engaged in proletarian internationalist duty in Kampuchea. The Kampuchean people warmly welcome all the great successes of the fraternal Vietnamese people in the cause of defending and building their socialist fatherland. [applause]

The bonds of solidarity and cooperation between Kampuchea and the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries will grow forever! [applause]

Long live the 39th anniversary of the August revolution and national day of Vietnam! [applause]

Long live the bonds of special friendship, militant solidarity and cooperation between Vietnam and Kampuchea! [applause]

Leaders Send Greetings to SRV

BK020518 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1302 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Phnom Penh, 1 Sep (SPK) -- Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; Chea Sim, chairman of the National Assembly; and Chan Si, chairman of the Council of Ministers, sent their "warm greetings" to the Vietnamese leaders on the occasion of Vietnam's 39th national anniversary.

The message, sent to Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV; Troung Chinh, chairman of the Council of State; Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly, reads:

The date 2 September, the founding day of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (now Socialist Republic of Vietnam), constitutes a historic day not only for the Vietnamese people, but also for all oppressed nations in the world.

Over the past 39 years, under the wise and clear-sighted leadership of the CPV, the valiant Vietnamese people have won brilliant successes in the construction and defense of their socialist fatherland. The heroic Vietnamese people have checked, one after another, French colonialism, U.S. imperialism, and Chinese expansionism-hegemonism, successfully defending their socialist revolutionary gains.

The Kampuchean people heartily rejoice at the successes of the Vietnamese people and regard them as their own. These successes create favorable conditions for the Kampuchean revolution and that of Laos, and for the consolidation of the strategic alliance among the three Indochinese countries. In the most trying conditions of their struggle for independence against the French colonialists, U.S. imperialists, and particularly against the Chinese expansionist-hegemonists and their Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan lackeys, the Kampuchean people have always enjoyed the unselfish assistance of the fraternal Vietnamese people who do not hesitate to sacrifice their blood for the cause of the Kampuchean revolution.

The Kampuchean people would like to express their most sincere feelings and their most profound gratitude to the Vietnamese people for their assistance permeated with the spirit of proletarian internationalism.

The Kampuchean people are determined to do their best to further strengthen the bonds of militant solidarity with the fraternal Vietnamese and Lao people to defend the independence and freedom of each respective country.

The Kampuchean leaders wish that the bonds of solidarity between Kampuchea and Vietnam in particular, and among the three Indochinese countries in general, will last forever.

On the same occasion, Kampuchean Minister of Foreign Affairs Hun Sen sent a greetings message to his counterpart Nguyen Co Thach.

Bou Thang Greets SRV Troops

BK020558 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 1 Sep 84

[PRK National Defense Minister Bou Thang's greetings message to cadres and combatants of the Vietnamese volunteer army and Vietnamese experts carrying out internationalist duty in Kampuchea -- read by announcer; date not given]

[Text] On the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the August revolution and national day of the SRV -- 2 September -- on behalf of the National Defense Ministry, I would like to express warm congratulations to the cadres and combatants of the Vietnamese volunteer army and to the Vietnamese experts and wish them the best of health and more and greater achievements in their noble internationalist duty in Kampuchea. On this occasion, I would also like to send greetings and best wishes to all Vietnamese war invalids, sick soldiers, and families of Vietnamese dead soldiers who sacrificed their flesh and blood and their beloved children in the cause of our Kampuchean revolution.

Dear comrades: Under the mighty impetus of the general uprising of August, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam -- now the Socialist Republic of Vietnam -- was born to become the first worker-peasant state in Southeast Asia. This ushered in a new era of independence, freedom, democracy, and socialism for the Vietnamese nation and created favorable conditions for our Kampuchean people to rise up against the French colonialists and U.S. imperialists, thus establishing the Kampuchean-Vietnamese-Lao militant solidarity alliance which determines the victory of the revolution in the three Indochinese countries.

At present, while developing the spirit of the August revolution, the Vietnamese volunteer army and Vietnamese experts have carried out and are carrying out their proletarian internationalist duty in Kampuchea by cooperating with and assisting our people and Army in sweeping the Pol Pot-Sihanouk-Son Sann bandits, lackeys of the Beijing expansionists in collusion with U.S. imperialism and other international reactionary forces.

For more than 5 years, our Kampuchean revolution has achieved immense successes in all fields, successes clearly demonstrated by the celebration of the 5th anniversary of the 7 January victory and by the 1983-84 dry season campaign. The Kampuchean people as a whole are confident in the KPRP, in the new regime, in the strength of the Kampuchea-Vietnam militant solidarity, and love the cadres and combatants of the Vietnamese volunteer army and the Vietnamese experts as if they were their own children. This is our satisfaction and great pride as well as that of the comrades in the Vietnamese volunteer army and Vietnamese experts.

The Kampuchean people and their People's Revolutionary Army would like to learn from the spirit of the August revolution and from the noble example of heroism and proletarian internationalism of the Vietnamese army volunteers.

Once again, I would like to wish the comrade cadres and combatants of the Vietnamese volunteer army and Vietnamese experts the best of health and more successes in their glorious mission. Please, comrades, accept my warmest regards.

KAMPUCHEA Editorial

BK021300 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 1 Sep 84

[KAMPUCHEA editorial: "A Page of History of the Heroic Vietnamese People's Brilliant Epoch" -- date not given]

[Text] The August revolution in Vietnam began on 14 August and ended on 2 September 1945, the day President Ho Chi Minh delivered the historic declaration of independence and of the founding of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. The August revolution was an important event, which marked a turning point in the Vietnamese nation's history.

The victory of the August revolution was the first in the long history of the struggle of the heroic Vietnamese people. The heroic Vietnamese people had sacrificed much during this struggle. The Vietnamese working class and people grasped the power of the state throughout the country. For the first time, a state of workers and peasants and a people's democratic regime were founded in Vietnam. The August revolution was the good result of the Vietnamese people's tradition of valiant, courageous struggle during many thousands years against the feudalist aggressors from the north and nearly 100 years of colonial yokes. This struggle liberated the Vietnamese people from the yokes of the French colonialists and the Japanese fascists. The Vietnamese people became the real masters of their beloved fatherland. The August revolution scored a victory over the French colonialists and aggressors. The chain of imperialism throughout the world was broken. Together with the Soviet Union's victory over the fascist aggressors and those of various peoples, the August revolution destroyed forever fascist yokes throughout the world. The victory of Vietnam's August revolution contributed to the destruction of imperialism's colonialist system. This victory of Vietnam's revolution was a victory of Marxism-Leninism, a victory of the clear-sighted leadership of the CPV; a victory of strong forces of the masses at all strata who valiantly rose against and successively defeated the strongest and most savage reactionary aggressor forces; a victory of the militant solidarity among the three Indochinese countries, and a victory of the communist movement, the workers' movement, the national liberation movements, and various peace and progressive movements throughout the world.

The CPV implemented Marxism-Leninism in compliance with the real situation in Vietnam by experiencing the transition from the blaze of the war of revolutionary struggle to other stages and by learning from the experience of the Soviet Union and various fraternal socialist countries. The CPV led the Vietnamese people to struggle and to score many more great victories in all fields.

From the victory of the August 1945 revolution to the victory over the neocolonialism of the U.S. imperialists achieved by liberating the southern part of the country in April 1975, Vietnam's history reached a new period of change. The whole country was unified and has since advanced toward socialism. All the time, party members, cadres, and the Vietnamese people of all nationalities from the central areas to the localities have followed the immortal advice of President Ho Chi Minh who said: "There is nothing more important than independence and freedom. Everything is for the Socialist Vietnam fatherland and the Vietnamese people's happiness." Vietnamese party members, cadres, and people have actively struggled and have achieved well their duties in the construction and the defense of their fatherland. At present, the Vietnamese people throughout the country have determined to make every effort to implement well the two strategic duties entrusted by the Fifth CPV Congress: the successful construction of socialism and the readiness to struggle and to defend well the Socialist Vietnamese fatherland. The task of defending Vietnam has been aimed at destroying all the dark, aggressive maneuvers of the Beijing hegemonist-expansionist clique in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other international reactionaries. This task has been carried out as a contribution to the revolutionary cause and peace of peoples throughout the world. The victory scored by the Vietnamese Army and people in the six provinces along the Vietnamese-Chinese border during the past 4 months over the increased acts of aggression of the Beijing hegemonist-expansionist clique is clear evidence showing the correct path of the Vietnamese party and state in closely linking the back battlefield and the front battlefield, the economy and national defense, and production and the armed struggle. This great victory is an encouragement for the Vietnamese people throughout the country who have struggled to accomplish the 1984 State Plan and to implement the resolution of the CPV Central Committee's Sixth Plenum. This resolution was aimed at reforming economic management, strongly developing the people's mastery, and improving the transport of goods from central areas to localities in order to achieve the economic target and to strengthen national defense.

In the circumstance that Vietnam has encountered serious difficulties due to all poisonous maneuvers staged by the Beijing hegemonist-expansionist clique in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other international reactionary forces to destroy Vietnam's resolution and to obstruct its advance, the Vietnamese party, government, and people have actively, strongly, and sincerely contributed to the construction and the defense of the Kampuchean and Lao revolutions in the recent past can never be separated from the sincere assistance -- spiritually and materially -- from the CPV and the Vietnamese people. The noble and great sacrifices of Vietnamese cadres and volunteer troops have greatly contributed to the cause of the defense of national independence of the PRK and the LPDR. Now more than ever, the Kampuchea-Vietnam-Laos alliance of militant solidarity and the multifaceted cooperation among the three countries' peoples are at a new stage. This alliance of militant solidarity and the multifaceted cooperation among the three Indochinese countries have become a strong force which has repeatedly defeated all dark, poisonous maneuvers of all enemies. Furthermore, this alliance and cooperation are the vital factors ensuring all victories of the three countries' revolutions.

Together with the peoples of fraternal socialist countries and progressive peoples throughout the world, the entire Kampuchean party, Army, and people would like to acclaim the 39th anniversary of the August revolution and the historic 2 September national day of the Vietnamese people.

We would like to express our deep, undying gratitude to the Vietnamese party, government, and people for their strong assistance and support to the cause of the Kampuchean people's rebirth and the international proletarian duties carried out by the Vietnamese communists and volunteer troops on the splendid Angkor fatherland. Concurrently, we are determined to learn from the heroism, great sacrifices, and firm determination in struggle of the heroic Vietnamese Army and people in order to achieve successfully the great tasks and the resolutions of the party's fourth congress and of the KPRP Central Committee's Ninth Plenum. We also pledge to achieve the 1984 plan completely. We would like sincerely to wish the fraternal Vietnamese people many more great achievements in implementing the tasks entrusted by the Fifth CPV Congress and the Sixth CPV Central Committee Plenum. We hope that they will be able to succeed completely in implementing the 1984 State Plan and the 1981-85 Five-Year Plan with good results.

We are strongly confident that the revolutions in the three Indochinese countries will become a strong current flowing from the top of the mountain to destroy all provocative, aggressive acts waged by the Beijing hegemonist-expansionist clique in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and various reactionary forces.

We have always considered the Kampuchea-Vietnam-Laos militant solidarity to be a strong pillar to defend national independence, freedom, and the construction of socialism in each country. Moreover, this militant solidarity is an important factor for peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

SRV JUSTICE MINISTER PHAN HIEN VISITS FOR TALKS

Meets With Uk Bunchhoeun

BK010658 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0404 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Phnom Penh, 1 Sep (SPK) -- Kampuchean Minister of Justice Uk Bunchhoeun held a cordial talk with visiting Vietnamese Justice Minister Phan Hien in Phnom Penh on 31 August.

Minister Uk Bunchhoeun briefed his guest on the progress of Kampuchea's judicial sector, which, he said, was worked out by combining the principles of socialist legislation with the mores, customs, and aspirations of the Kampuchean people.

He stressed that the revolutionary power now gives special attention to the training of judicial cadres. In the last period, the school of administration and laws in Phnom Penh trained five such batches of cadres, and many others have been sent to various fraternal socialist countries, primarily to Vietnam, to study and do research on this topic.

For his part, Vietnamese Minister Phan Hien highly appreciated this progress in Kampuchea and discussed his country's experience in the field.

The talks proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Visits Angkor Wat

BK030847 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] On the morning of 1 September, the SRV Justice Ministry delegation led by Justice Minister Comrade Phan Hien visited Angkor Wat in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province. Accompanying the delegation during this visit were PRK Justice Minister Comrade Uk Bunchhoeun and cadres from the PRK Ministries of Justice and Foreign Affairs.

Upon arrival, the delegation was accorded a most intimate welcome by Comrade (Keo Thonghoa), member of the provincial committee, and many cadres in the provincial offices. (Keo Thonghao) informed the guests of the all-round development in the province and expressed great joy over the delegation's visit to the Siem Reap-Angkor land at a time when the Kampuchean people are celebrating the August revolution victory and independence day of the fraternal Vietnamese people.

While viewing various sculptures and carvings in the Angkor area, the delegation highly valued the great feats of our forefathers and people who made every effort in building the temple and the various carvings and sculptures which reflect their diligent spirit and love for labor.

KAMPUCHEA COMMENTARY ON THAI-LAO BORDER DISPUTE

BK310544 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 30 Aug 84

[KAMPUCHEA commentary: "Thai Rightist Authorities Must Be Responsible for All Their Mistakes" -- date not given]

[Text] On 15 August, the Thai party unilaterally declared the suspension of the second round of the Thai-Lao talks in Bangkok to resolve the issue of three Lao villages that have been illegally occupied by the Thai.

During the two rounds of negotiations and many meetings, the Thai party presented no evidence showing that these villages are on Thai territory. The Thai side presented only a map drawn by the Thai which has no legal value. Furthermore, the Thai side argued on the issue to deny the facts. In contrast, during the negotiations the Lao party showed clear, correct evidence about administrative and legal history to assert that Mai, Kang, and Savang villages belong to Laos. The LPDR has complete sovereignty over these three hamlets. The Lao side wants the Thai party to respect the Franco-Siamese treaty and the Franco-Siamese map, which was officially recognized in 1904 and 1907. In 1962, the International Court asserted once more the legal value of the border map between French Indochina and Siam.

The Bangkok ruling circles have clearly shown by unilaterally suspending the Lao-Thai negotiations that they do not sincerely want to resolve this border problem. This has shown more clearly Bangkok's maneuvers to occupy Lao territory in an attempt to create tension along the Lao-Thai border. The LPDR has always shown its goodwill to resolve this border dispute through peaceful means and to transform the frontier between the two countries into a border of peace and friendship in compliance with the spirit of the joint communique between the Lao and Thai Governments in 1979. But the Thai rightist ruling circles in close collusion with the Beijing hegemonists-expansionists are stubborn and do not answer to the wishes of the Lao party. Moreover, the Thai party raised proposals such as Thailand's agreeing to withdraw its troops from these three villages if the Lao side will not station troops in these three hamlets. It has also demanded the creation of a technical committee to conduct an on-site survey of these three villages and to set up new border posts and so on. It is very clear that the Thai are the aggressors and that they are stubborn. They have staged tricky maneuvers to show the so-called new evidence to occupy these three Lao hamlets. They have held false rounds of talks with Laos in order to mislead public opinion. In the end, they blamed the Lao party. After grossly occupying Lao territory, the Bangkok ruling circles have transformed these three villages -- Mai, Kang, and Savang hamlets -- into contested areas. They have called for dialogue in an attempt to prolong their illegal occupation of these three Lao villages.

In fact, there are no so-called contested areas on the border. Even Thai papers acknowledged that these three villages are in Sayaboury Province under Lao sovereignty. Another indisputable piece of evidence is that the people who have lived in these three villages for a long time are Lao. Bangkok has shown more clearly its ambitions to occupy Lao territory step by step by stealing these three hamlets.

Everyone has realized that the Thai rightist ruling circles have increased their collusion with the Beijing hegemonists-expansionists to assist the Pol Pot gang in their continued opposition to the Kampuchean people. The Thai authorities have waged aggression and have illegally occupied Lao territory. Moreover, they have arrogantly denounced Vietnam. But in reality the Thai ruling circles have created instability in this region.

Although they have been repeatedly defeated, the Beijing Chinese reactionaries are stubborn and have sought any means to grasp more tidely the reactionary forces in the Thai ruling circles. The Chinese have intensified the collusion in the political and military fields with the Thai reactionaries. Everyone clearly remembers that before Thai troops occupied these three Lao villages, the supreme commander of Thailand's Armed Forces, Athit Kamlang-ek, visited Beijing. When the Thai authorities sent their troops to occupy these three hamlets, Beijing stationed its 31st Division near the Lao border. Before the convening of the two rounds of dialogue, Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila visited Beijing and a number of Chinese leaders visited Bangkok. All of this has clearly shown that the occupation of the three Lao hamlets as well as the creation of permanent instability on the Lao-Thai border, the Kampuchean-Thai border, and the Vietnamese-Chinese frontier are premeditated acts in the coordinated maneuvers of Beijing and Bangkok against the three Indochinese countries. These maneuvers have created tension in Southeast Asia.

The fact that it has agreed to a dialogue with Thailand has clearly shown that the LPDR has the goodwill and adheres to the principle needed to resolve the issue peacefully in accordance with the spirit of the Lao-Thai joint communique of 1979. But the Lao Government and people categorically will not let the Thai ruling circles transform the three above-mentioned hamlets into contested areas in an attempt to occupy them for a long time. In its 15 August declaration, the LPDR Government strongly asserted once more its correct rights of self-defense to defend the sovereignty and territorial integrity of its country. Concurrently, the Kampuchean people have also firmly condemned the Thai rightist ruling circles for sending their troops to occupy these three Lao villages illegally.

The Thai rightist ruling circles must withdraw all their troops from these three Lao hamlets. Furthermore, they must bear all consequences and must be completely responsible for all their mistakes.

VONADK REPORTS ARRIVAL OF SRV REINFORCEMENTS

BK030841 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] On 25 August, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors sent 14 truckloads of fresh troops -- about 300 men -- from Vietnam to Krakor District in Pursat Province. They posted 12 truckloads of these fresh troops in Krakor market and 2 truckloads in Thlea M'am in the same district.

The Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors have stubbornly continued to send fresh troops to Kampuchean in an attempt to annex Kampuchean territory and undertake expansionism against neighboring countries in the region.

The Kampuchean people and the Democratic Kampuchean National Army are well aware of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors' tricky and cunning nature. They pledge to rally all national forces and fight against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors until they are compelled to withdraw their aggressor troops totally and unconditionally from Kampuchea in accordance with the UN resolution.

VONADK CLAIMS KHMER MILITARY OFFICIALS JAILED

BK040142 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] On 25 August, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors jailed 12 Khmer military officials -- 3 of battalion-level ranks and 9 of company-level ranks -- at Phteah Rung position, Leach District, Pursat Province, for refusing to fight. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors accused these Khmer soldiers of cooperating with our guerrillas.

VONADK REPORTS ENEMY CASUALTIES DURING AUGUST

BK050258 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 4 Sep 84

[August battle statistics from battlefields throughout the country]

[Text] 1. Koh Kong-Kompong Som battlefield: We killed 101 enemy soldiers and wounded 141 others for a total of 242 casualties.

2. Leach battlefield: 39 killed and 52 wounded. Total: 91 casualties.

3. Samlot battlefield: 66 killed and 53 wounded. Total: 119 casualties.

4. Pailin-Route 10 battlefield: 218 killed and 230 wounded. Total: 448 casualties.

5. South Sisophon battlefield: 110 killed and 131 wounded. Total: 241 casualties.

6. North Sisophon battlefield: 68 killed and 75 wounded. Total: 143 casualties.

7. Siem Reap-Route 6 battlefield: 99 killed and 171 wounded. Total: 270 casualties.

8. Chhep-Preah Vihear battlefield: 100 killed and 106 wounded. Total: 206 casualties.

9. Kompong Thom-Kompong Cham battlefield: 139 killed and 126 wounded. Total: 265 casualties.

10. Moung-Pursat battlefield: 155 killed and 194 wounded. Total: 349 casualties.

11. Western battlefield: 112 killed and 117 wounded. Total: 229 casualties.

12. Southwest battlefield: 70 killed and 90 wounded. Total: 160 casualties.

13. Northeast-eastern battlefield: 53 killed and 25 wounded. Total: 78 casualties.

In sum, we killed 1,330 enemy soldiers and wounded 1,511 others for a total of 2,841 casualties.

DOCUMENTS ON BORDER VILLAGE GIVEN TO DE CUELLAR

BK311420 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1100 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] According to a report from the office of the Lao UN representation in New York, on 29 August Kithong Vongsai, LPDR representative to the United Nations, called on Perez de Cuellar, UN secretary general, to give him the memorandum and statement as well as additional documents of the LPDR Foreign Affairs Ministry in connection with the provocations and reinforcements of the Thai ultrarightist reactionary troops in the three Lao villages in Paklai District, Sayaboury Province, which are still illegally occupied by the Thai side, including their provocative acts against and beefing up of forces in the area opposite Vientiane.

On the same occasion, Kithong Vongsai gave him a map drawn up by the joint French-Siamese commission in 1907, showing the correct Lao-Thai borderline, and a map unilaterally drawn up by the Thai side in 1909 clearly recognizing that the three villages of Ban Mai, Ban Kang, and Ban Savang are under Lao sovereignty. In addition, the Lao UN representative also extensively and thoroughly explained to the UN secretary general the important contents of the documents prepared by our Foreign Affairs Ministry, including the LPDR Government's stand and attitude full of goodwill to settle the problem in a peaceful manner.

After hearing the explanation, the UN secretary general expressed his comment on the goodwill and sincerity of the Lao side in sending a delegation to Bangkok to hold talks with the Thai delegation. He also expressed acknowledgement that internationally speaking, a map unilaterally prepared by one party is not legally valid. He explained that with regard to the Thai side's desire to invite specialists of neutral countries to conduct an inspection of the three villages, the United Nations has no right to send its delegation to the three villages without approval of the Lao side.

'SCHEMES' TO DISRUPT PEACEFUL RELATIONS CHARGED

BK040524 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Unattributed "Article": "It Is Necessary To Smash All Schemes Designed To Destroy the Relations Between the Lao and Thai Peoples"]

[Text] Since the establishment of the LPDR, our entire party, state, and Lao people of all tribes, especially our compatriots living along the 1,600-km long border, have consistently implemented the principled policy of strengthening and developing friendly relations and neighborly cooperation with the Kingdom of Thailand as culminated in the two joint communiques jointly signed by LPDR Council of Ministers Chairman Kaysone Phomvihane and then Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Thailand Kriangsak Chamanan on 6 January 1979 and 4 April 1979. After the signing of the two joint communiques, the good relations between Laos and Thailand advanced anew and created numerous models in international relations for other countries with different social systems, thus contributing to strengthening bilateral relations and to safeguarding peace and stability in Southeast Asia and around the world.

The January 1979 joint communique clearly stipulated the five fundamental principles for maintaining good relations between the two countries: respect for each other's independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and right to live without external interference and aggression; noninterference in each other's internal affairs; to refrain from either directly and indirectly carrying out subversion and sabotage activities against each other; resolution of conflicts in a peaceful manner on the basis of equality and refraining from threatening or using force against each other; and not permitting other people to use its territory as a base for interfering in, threatening, and aggressing against other countries in any form.

The April 1979 joint communique stressed that the two sides pledged to turn the entire Lao-Thai border -- both in the Mekong River and on land -- into a border of peace and friendship based on the principle of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, and respect for each other's just and legitimate rights and interests.

These documents of historical significance have completely responded to the aspirations and just interests of the Lao and Thai peoples and have become a law reaffirming the mutual recognition of independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity between the LPDR and the Kingdom of Thailand. On its part, the LPDR has strictly abided by and respected these principles and will try its best to turn the Lao-Thai border into a border of genuine peace and friendship. Nevertheless, the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles, implementing the scheme of the reactionary clique in the Beijing ruling circles, have intentionally violated the contents and spirit of the Lao-Thailand joint communiques by sending troops to blatantly and arrogantly nibble at and occupy the three Lao villages of Ban Mai, Ban Kang, and Ban Savang in Sayaboury Province. Such acts constitute a betrayal of the faith of the peace- and friendship-loving Lao and Thai peoples. All justice-loving peoples and public opinion in the two countries and around the world were filled with indignation and strongly condemned the senseless acts of the Thai military reactionary clique.

Maintaining a spirit of goodwill and even though it is the victim of the aggression with truth on its side, the LPDR Government twice sent its delegation to Bangkok to hold talks with the Thai side aimed at resolving the illegal occupation of the three Lao villages by the Thai troops. At the two rounds of talks, even though the Lao Government delegation fully displayed its goodwill and presented correct and legitimate facts and reasons supported by complete evidence to testify that the three villages have belonged to Laos since ancient times and even though a large number of Thai people and politicians have fully agreed with and supported the Lao side's reasoning, the Thai side has resorted to employing numerous tricks to fool the public and to sabotage the negotiations between the two sides. Moreover, the Thai side has unilaterally announced the suspension of the talks, resulting in failure to the attempts to settle the problem of the Thai troops' occupation of the three Lao villages. At the same time, the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles have continued to reinforce their troops at Ban Mai, Ban Kang, and Ban Savang villages as well as at various spots along the Lao-Thai border, thereby creating more tension in the relations between Laos and Thailand.

The Lao people resolutely demand that the Thai side completely, immediately, and unconditionally withdraw its troops, military personnel, and civilian officials from the three Lao villages illegally nibbled at and occupied by them; that the Lao citizens abducted by them be returned to their native villages; and that compensation be paid for the losses of life and property of the local residents caused by the Thai troops so that favorable conditions will be created to return the situation in the area to normal as it was before 6 June 1984. The Lao and Thai peoples must constantly heighten vigilance to securely preserve and safeguard the good relations between the two nations and to completely smash all tricks and activities that run counter to the strong aspirations of the two peoples and the interests of the two countries.

LEADERS SEND VIETNAMESE NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS

BK030936 Vientiane KPL in English 0855 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Vientiane, September 3 (KPL) -- Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the Executive Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Souphanouvong, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and of the People's Supreme Assembly, on September 1, jointly sent a message of greetings to the Vietnamese leaders on the occasion of the 39th national day of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (September 2, 1945).

The greeting message of the Lao leaders was addressed to Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Executive Committee, Truong Chinh, chairman of the State Council, Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The revolutionary victory in August and the subsequent founding of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the first worker-peasant state in Southeast Asia, was a great event of historic significance for the whole Vietnamese nation, and for the oppressed people in the world who fought for independence, freedom and socialism, the message hailed.

In the past 39 years, the message continued, the fraternal Vietnamese people under the leadership of CPV, the party which was founded, nurtured and led by the great President Ho Chi Minh, have appreciatively and highly developed the heroic struggling tradition and overcome all difficulties and attained a height of great and bright achievements and hence contributing to the destruction of the colonialism and neo-colonialism within the world scope and to the prevention of the disaster of Maoist expansion in Southeast Asia. This miraculous victory of the fraternal Vietnamese people had directly coordinated and stimulated the national liberation cause of the Lao people towards complete victory, the message stressed.

The Lao leaders, in their joint message, further expressed their appreciations over the significant successes of the fraternal Vietnamese people in implementing the resolutions of the 5th congress of the party in all domains, thus improving the living-conditions of the whole people. The successes in building the socialist material and technical basis and the foiling of all Beijing reactionaries' aggressive schemes jointly with the accomplishment of the implementation of international proletarian duties given to the Lao and Kampuchean revolutions were concrete factors proving the contributions of the fraternal Vietnamese people to the guarantee and the stabilization of peace in Southeast Asia, and to the development of strength of the socialist community and to the struggle waged by the world humanity for world peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

Concerning the special combative alliance and great friendship relations and all-round cooperation between the two countries, the Lao leaders highly appreciated the achievements and successes obtained from the implementing of such special ties basing on the spirit of the friendship and cooperation treaty of the two countries. Besides sincere wishes of new and greater successes to the fraternal Vietnamese people in the national socialist building and defence, deep gratitude was also extended by the Lao leaders to the Vietnamese people for their support and effective assistances continually given to the Lao revolution cause.

In their joint message, the Lao leaders further wished for strengthening and development of special solidarity and all-round cooperation existing between parties, governments and peoples of the two countries.

Editorial Marks Holiday

BK021024 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 1 Sep 84

[PASASON editorial: "Thirty-Nine Years of All-Round Victories of the Heroic Vietnamese People" -- date not given]

[Text] 2 September 1984 marks the 39th anniversary of the establishment of the SRV. This festival is of great historic significance for the Vietnamese nation since it paved the way for the fulfillment of the socialist revolution, for the establishment of the first state of workers and peasants in Southeast Asia -- a heritage left by the Indochinese Communist Party founded by respected and beloved President Ho Chi Minh -- and for the complete liberation of the whole country in 1975.

Over the past 39 years, the U.S. imperialists, in collusion with the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists and the ultrarightist reactionaries in some countries in the region, unleashed a war of aggression against southern Vietnam and escalated the war of destruction against northern Vietnam. Later, the Chinese reactionaries continued to unleash a multifaceted war of destruction against Vietnam. Particularly, they employed as many as 600,000 soldiers to attack Vietnam along its northern border and have daily stepped up propaganda campaigns against the SRV in an attempt to sabotage the SRV's advance and the special solidarity and all-round cooperation among Laos, Vietnam, and Kampuchea as well as its cooperation with other fraternal socialist countries.

However, under the beacon of glorious Marxism-Leninism, in addition to leading the country to surmount all sabotage activities committed by external enemies, the CPV, inheriting the cause of the former Indochinese Communist Party, has recorded great achievements in its economic, cultural, scientific, and technical development, in improving the people's living conditions, in strengthening national defense potentials, and in firmly safeguarding the country's tranquillity and happiness, thus leading the country to firmly advance toward socialism.

Thanks to the great victories of the Vietnamese revolution in the past 39 years the Vietnamese people have been freed from the slavery of foreign imperialists. As a result, Vietnam's status and prestige have risen in the international arena, in the political and other spheres, thereby positively contributing to consolidating and strengthening the might of the world socialist system, and allowing the Vietnamese people to enjoy the love and sincere respect of all progressive mankind in the world.

Implementing the resolutions of the Fifth Congress of the CPV Central Committee, the Vietnamese people are advancing with greater confidence than ever before on the path of defending and building their beloved country. At present, the SRV's agricultural work is progressing in all respects. The SRV has basically achieved self-reliance and self-sufficiency in food supplies. It has created many new products in the industrial, handicraft, communications, transportation, and export spheres. Many enterprises have been and are being constructed to build the material and technical bases of socialism. These enterprises include the Song Da hydroelectric dam which is the biggest dam in Southeast Asia, cement factories, Red River bridges, and oil exploration projects. In the cultural and social spheres, the SRV has achieved great successes. The people's living conditions have gradually improved.

The fraternal Vietnamese people celebrate their 39th national day at a time when the common step of the three fraternal Indochinese countries is being strongly developed in conformity with the spirit of the summit conference of Laos, Vietnam, and Kampuchea for the strengthening of the special close solidarity based on the spirit of sharing weal and woe, the same trenches, and even a broken rice grain and a piece of vegetable, thus making the strength of our three nations' alliance as hard as diamond and as strong as iron. No reactionaries on earth can break this alliance.

The Laos people are very proud of the Vietnamese people's concrete achievements in the cause of defending and building the country. Laos and Vietnam have maintained close, good neighborly relations for many generations, particularly since the establishment of the Indochinese Communist Party founded by the great President Ho Chi Minh. We will unite as one and remain singleminded and will jointly fight to defend the fatherland and the gains of the revolution and to completely defeat all sabotage schemes of the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionaries.

Loyal to the unmatched friendship between the Lao and Vietnamese nations, under the wise leadership of the LPRP led by Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane, the Lao people have always been educated and trained to understand the profound importance of the crucial special relations between Laos and Vietnam as well as among Laos, Vietnam, Kampuchea, the Soviet Union, and other fraternal socialist countries and to build and develop this relationship so that it will blossom and last forever.

The Lao people are sincerely and profoundly grateful to the CPV led by Comrade General Secretary Le Duan and to the government and fraternal people of Vietnam for their great and lofty merits for the Lao revolutionary cause. At the same time, in the spirit of friends honestly sharing the same trenches, the Lao people highly value the great achievements recorded by the fraternal Vietnamese people over the past 39 years in the cause of defending and building the country and regard them as their own.

On this auspicious occasion, the Lao people of all tribes sincerely wish the fraternal Vietnamese people, under the wise and clear-sighted leadership of the CPV led by Comrade General Secretary Le Duan, greater successes in implementing the resolutions of the Fifth Congress of the CPV Central Committee and in the successful cause of defending and building their socialist fatherland. At the same time, we affirm our unchangeable pledge to heighten the spirit of the special solidarity among Laos, Vietnam, and Kampuchea, to fulfill the spirit and content of the joint communique of the summit conference of the three Indochinese countries, and to make the all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries blossom ceaselessly.

Long live the special solidarity between Laos and Vietnam and among Laos, Vietnam, and Kampuchea!

PHOUMI VONGVICHIT RECEIVES JOINT RESEARCH TEAM

BK031132 Vientiane KPL in English 0905 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Vientiane, 3 (OANA-KPL) -- Phoumi Vongvichit, Political Bureau member of the party CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, on August 31, met here with the joint Lao-Vietnamese work team on book publishing research. Among the first editions to be published by the end of this year are text books on history, geography, literature and dictionary in Lao-Vietnamese-French languages.

The Lao vice-chairman, on the occasion, gave some advice on the field and seized this opportunity to thank the research Vietnamese team for their assistance in the ad-hoc work.

YOUTH UNION DELEGATION LEAVES FOR USSR, GDR

BK311509 Vientiane KPL in English 0858 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Vientiane, August 31 (OANA-KPL) -- A 55-member delegation of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union led by its acting first secretary, Thongvin Phomvihane, member of the party CC, left here on August 29 to attend the first Lao-Soviet youth solidarity meeting which is to be held from August 30 to September 10 in Moscow. The youth delegation, which is composed of representatives from various services, will also pay a friendly visit to GDR in response to the invitation of the FDJ (Free German Youth League).

Bidding farewell to the delegation were Phetsamon Lasasimma, party CC member, vice-president of the Lao Women's Union, and other officials. Soviet Charge d'Affaires a.i. V. Gussak and GDR Ambassador Dieter Doering were also present at the airport.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE LIBYAN COUNTERPARTS

BK011154 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] On 1 September, Souphanouvong, president of the LPDR, sent a greetings message to Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, chief of state of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, in Tripoli on the occasion of the celebration of the 15th anniversary of the September Revolution. In this message, on behalf of the Lao Government and people and in his own name, Souphanouvong conveyed best wishes of happiness and prosperity to the government and fraternal people of Arab Libya. At the same time, he expressed firm confidence that the government and people of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah will score still greater successes in the struggle against the imperialists and other reactionaries who are enemies of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and other Arab countries for the defense of the socialist fatherland. On the same day, Phoun Sipaseut, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the LPDR, also sent a similar greetings message to 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam al-Turayki, foreign minister of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

OFFICIALS GREET MALAYSIAN NATIONAL DAY

Kaysone Phomvihan's Message

BK311457 Vientiane KPL in English 0916 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Vientiane, August 31 (KPL) -- Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, conveyed greetings to his excellency Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir [bin] Mohamed, prime minister of Malaysia, on the occasion of the National Day of Malaysia. The message writes: On the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the national day of Malaysia, I have a great pleasure to express to Your Excellency, the government and the people of Malaysia, my sincere congratulations and good wishes for happiness and prosperity. I have a firm conviction that the normal relations existing between our two countries will be improved and further developed for the peace and stability in South East Asia.

Souphanouvong's Greetings

BK311455 Vientiane KPL in English 0914 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Vientiane, [No date as received] (KPL) -- Souphanouvong, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, sent a message of greetings to His Majesty Sultan Iskandar al-Haj, the yang dipertuan agung of Malaysia, on the occasion of the National Day of Malaysia. The telegram writes: On the auspicious occasion of the national day of Malaysia, on behalf of the Lao people and on my own behalf, I would like to express to Your Majesty and through Your Majesty to the Malaysian people my warmest congratulations and best wishes for happiness and prosperity.

Phoun Sipaseut's Regards

BK311459 Vientiane KPL in English 0918 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Vientiane, August [No date as received] (KPL) -- Phoun Sipaseut, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister for foreign affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, sent National Day greetings to his excellency Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen, minister affairs [as received] of Malaysia. The message writes: On the occasion of the national day of Malaysia, I wish to express to Your Excellency my warmest congratulations and sincere personal regards. I am hopeful that the existing relations of friendship and understanding between our two states will further enhance for the benefit of peace, stability and co-operation in South East Asia.

COMMENTARY VIEWS SITUATION OF DISPUTED VILLAGES

BK031435 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Lao 1230 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Unattributed commentary: "The Problem of the Three Villages"]

[Text] There is no sign that the problem of the three villages on the Thai-Lao border in Uttaradit Province will be settled in the near future. The Thai Government has tried to settle the problem by sending a technical team headed by the director of the Military Map Department, Major General Banlang Khamasunthon, to conduct a survey of the terrain the three villages to fix the actual location of the watershed which has been used as the line delineating the Thai-Lao border. The technical team left for the three villages on last Friday, and will spend about 2 weeks there conducting the survey within about 45 square km around Ban Savang, Ban Kang, and Ban Mai villages -- the disputed area between Thailand and Laos.

After holding two rounds of talks in July and August, the delegations of the two sides failed to settle the problem. The Thai Government maintains that the heart of the problem is the actual location of the borderline, which has been defined by the watershed principle. Therefore, to clear up any misunderstanding over the issue, the Thai side proposed sending technical authorities of the two sides to conduct a joint survey to ascertain the facts. However, the Lao side rejected that proposal and demanded that Thailand withdraw its troops from the three villages.

According to the 1907 Franco-Siamese treaty which has been accepted by the two sides as evidence, the watershed in the area defines the Thai-Lao borderline. If water draining from this watershed flows over terrain into the Mekong River, that terrain belongs to Laos, and if into the Chao Phraya River, it belongs to Thailand. The Thai Government reiterated in its 23 August statement that after the Thai technical team reports the results of the survey, it will study the findings in earnest on the basis of correctness and justice and will immediately take appropriate measures to determine the problem. If the Lao side has some doubt about the outcome of the survey, the Thai side is ready to invite technical authorities of a neutral country to verify its findings. At the same time, the Thai Government has also asked the Lao side to refrain from creating any military incidents in the three villages while the Thai technical team is conducting the survey. If the outcome of the survey shows that all the three villages or any of them are located on Lao soil, the Thai Government is ready to return them to the Lao side without regarding such a justified act as a loss of face. General Athit Kamlang-ek, military supreme commander, earlier reaffirmed such a position of Thailand even before the Thai Government had issued the official statement on this.

Despite this, the Lao delegation led by Deputy Foreign Minister Souban Salitthilat continued to remain in Bangkok and use the Lao Embassy as a staging post to wage propaganda campaigns slandering the Thai Government. This was in spite of the fact that the latter had announced 2 weeks before that the talks were suspended. The Lao side declared that it would not recognize the results of the survey conducted by the Thai technical team. Instead, it called on the Thai side to withdraw its troops from the three villages before it would cooperate with the Thai side in carrying out a survey of the terrain in the three villages to determine the watershed in the region. The Lao delegation gave a lame excuse for its continued stay in Bangkok even though the Thai Foreign Ministry clearly displayed displeasure over such an act. The Lao delegation said that it would return home only when it was instructed to do so by the Lao Government -- having been sent to Bangkok by the latter to hold talks with the Thai side on the problem of the three villages -- and only when it was able to deliver in person LPDR President Souphanouvong's letter to his majesty the king and Lao Prime Minister Kayson Phomviharn's letter to Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon.

In addition, the Lao delegation also rejected the Thai Foreign Ministry's request that it hand the letters over to the ministry for screening first before they were forwarded to the two Thai leaders.

The Lao side's refusal to hand over the letters to the Foreign Ministry was only an excuse for its continued stay in Bangkok to exploit the free world atmosphere to wage slanderous propaganda campaigns against the Thai Government on the problem of the three villages. During its extended 2-week stay at the Lao Embassy in Bangkok, the Lao delegation tried to set up contacts with the U.S. and Japanese ambassadors, invited foreign correspondents to attend press conferences attacking the Thai Government, and tried to persuade Thai university professors and Thai politicians to carry out campaigns to oppose the Thai Government on the issue of the three villages.

It can be seen that the Lao delegation's attempts were not aimed at settling the dispute between the two sides on the three border villages, but at drumming up public opinion to oppose the Thai side on this issue and at creating favorable conditions for Laos to carry out a campaign on this issue during the forthcoming UN General Assembly session scheduled to be held in New York in late September.

It is anticipated that even though the Thai technical team has tried its best to conduct the survey in the most just and correct manner, the Lao side will never accept the results of this survey unless it clearly shows that the three villages are located in Lao soil. Such a possibility is very slim, though. According to the latest reports, the Lao delegation left for home last Monday without having an opportunity to deliver the two letters to his majesty the king and the prime minister. It is apparent that the Lao side's propaganda campaigns against the Thai Government have been fruitless because the Foreign Ministry promptly issued clarifications to nullify every change made by the Lao side.

PRASONG ON SOVIET EXPANSIONISM, COMMUNIST ROLE

BK040218 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 4 Sep 84 p 5

[Text] Rapid Soviet military expansion in Southeast Asia has worsened the situation in the region and made the Kampuchean conflict even more vulnerable to hostile confrontation between Vietnam and ASEAN, National Security Council [NSC] Secretary-General Prasong Sunsiri said yesterday,

Speaking at a seminar for superintendents of territorial defence students at the New Imperial Hotel, Squadron-Leader Prasong outlined four major external problems which have direct and indirect impact on Thailand's security. They are super powers' expansionism in Southeast Asia; unchecked communist expansionism in several countries; increasing conflict in the Muslim world; and international terrorism.

But the most destabilising problems facing the country were Soviet military expansionism and communist insurgency, said Sqn-Ldr Prasong.

He said the Soviet Union has deployed a regular fleet of 12-15 surface ships and submarines in the South China Sea and between the South China Sea and the Indian Ocean. The fleet included destroyers, conventional and nuclear submarines and aircraft carriers, he added.

Soviet aid, including military assistance, to Vietnam had also increased substantially, said the NSC chief. He said Soviet aid to Hanoi, which amounted to \$1,930 million between 1965 and 1972, had jumped to about one billion dollars a year between 1981-1985.

Of the aid -- both already provided and pledged -- 13 percent were grants, while the rest were long-term loans of up to 15 years with an interest rate of between two and three percent, he said.

Sqn-Ldr Prasong estimated that Hanoi now owed the Soviet Union four billion dollars in loans obtained between 1976-1983. Between 1979-1983, the Soviet Union had supplied Vietnam with 25 MIG 21N's, 30 MI-24 "flying tank" helicopters, 17 KA-25 helicopters, 65 MI-6 and MI-8 helicopters, 75 Antonov 24 and 26 and Yak 10 transport planes, 45 warships of different models, anti-aircraft guns and 1,720 missiles. In exchange for the huge military assistance, the Soviet Union had been given access to use naval and airbase facilities at Cam Ranh and Danang since 1979, he said, adding that Cam Ranh had become the operational and logistics centre for Soviet Pacific naval fleet.

With improved facilities, the NSC chief said, Cam Ranh could now accommodate high-performance aircraft. At the moment two TU-95D and two TU-142F planes were based at Cam Ranh for electronic reconnaissance and antisubmarine missions, he said. Sqn-Ldr Prasong also said that early this year Moscow had based nine Badger bombers at the Cam Ranh airbase.

On communist insurgency threat, the NSC chief said the Communist Party of Thailand [CPT] was still firmly relying on its policy of effecting a revolution through military means even though the organisation had lost most of its bases and men through government suppressions and mass defections.

The CPT's armed forces had shrunk from 12,000 guerrillas six years ago to between 1,200 and 1,300 said Sqn-Ldr Prasong, adding that in some areas, communist insurgents had collaborated with local influential people in illegal activities such as log poaching, ore smuggling and extortion. He maintained that the arrest of a number of communist suspects in Bangkok about two months ago was carried out after officials had gathered enough evidence of their subversive activities.

The NSC chief said he believed the CPT and those who are promoting Marxist-Leninist ideologies would step up their activities in urban areas. "This explains why CPT leaders are showing up in Bangkok Metropolis in 1984," he said.

Sqn-Ldr Prasong outlined the Marxist-Leninist urban strategies as undertaking legal and illegal activities concurrently, infiltrating Parliament by, for example, contesting elections, and compromising when time is not on their side.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CONSTITUTIONAL DEBATE

MATICHON Views Issue

BK031405 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 3 Sep 84 pp 3, 4

[Text] While Deputy Army Commander General Sup Aksaranukhro had earlier confirmed that the three Armed Forces supported the motion submitted by Colonel Phon Roengprasoetwit and his colleagues, the statement issued by Army Commander General Athit Kamlang-ek on 2 September caught everyone by surprise. The statement said: "I appeal to all parties concerned to kindly postpone the consideration of this issue." As a result, it is believed that the "sycophantic political groups" will have to halt both their underground and on-the-ground activities. During a news conference on 2 September, Government Spokesman Trairong Suwannakhiri said: "The statement issued by the Army commander has brought the issue to an end. On 3 September the motion will be withdrawn, and I do not have to comment on this matter.

The move to call for an interpretation of the Constitution was made in a sudden manner. On the morning of 30 August MATICHON was informed that the MP group headed by Col Phon wanted to give this "birthday present" to Gen Athit Kamlang-ek.

The picture became clearer when the camera focused on the office of Ukrit Mongkhonnawin at the National Assembly building. Col Phon went to Ukrit's office after he submitted the motion. In Ukrit's office, Col Phon also met Deputy Army Commander Gen Sup Aksaranukhro and 1st Army Region Deputy Deputy Commander Maj Gen Phichit Kunlawanit.

At 2100 on 30 August, Gen Sup and Major General Phichit called on Chat Thai leader Major General Praman Adireksan at his residence and on Soi Ratchakru to consult with the latter on the business assigned to them by Gen Athit.

On the morning of 31 August Ukrit Mongkhonnawin, president of the National Assembly, announced that he would place the urgent motion submitted by Col Phon and 41 other MP's calling for an interpretation of Article 194 (6) on the agenda of the 3 September parliamentary session.

On the same day, Maj Gen Phichit said: "This issue will benefit all parties. Don't be so pessimistic. They merely want to serve the country."

There are two groups active in this issue:

1. The group led by Col Phon. It can be regarded as the pioneer in seeking the amendment of the Constitution.
2. The senators' group. This group is led by Maj Gen Phichit with support from Gen Sup Aksaranukhro.

Political sources have revealed that the two groups regard Gen Prem Tinsulanon's ailment as very serious and believe that the prime minister might not recover from his illness or that he might have to rest for a long period of time. So, there must be someone to replace him.

A politician told SIAM RAT newspaper that he signed the controversial motion because Col Phon told him that Maj Gen Preman had acknowledged the motion which, he said, would also prevent M.R. Khukrit Pramot from becoming prime minister if Gen Prem decided to resign.

Maj Gen Phichit said during an interview that Col Phon had consulted with him about the necessity of finding someone to replace Prime Minister Gen Prem should the latter be unable to do his duty or have to take a long rest. Maj Gen Phichit said: "I and other senior officers agreed with him. I told him I do not see any political party leader suitable for the premiership."

As it was earlier speculated, "the move is aimed at paving the way for military officers to become prime minister (see THAI RAT newspaper's 31 August issue)," and "it will enable permanent government officials like Gen Athit Kamlang-ek to hold ministerial posts (see BANGKOK POST, 31 August)."

Since the move was made, according to Maj Gen Phichit, with the intent to "serve the country", it will certainly receive the "support of the three Armed Forces." This could also attract the attention of the Chat Thai Party because if the move succeeds, there will be a Cabinet reshuffle which would provide an opportunity to the Chat Thai Party to join the coalition government.

The urgent motion submitted by Col Phon contains too many legal flaws.

First, it is rather too late to call for the reinterpretation of something that happened in March 1983. Article 141 cannot be applied in this case. The issue has already reached its end following the abrogation of the transitional clauses.

Second, by virtue of Article 131, after the dissolution of the lower house, any draft bill or law will not be valid without the royal signature.

Third, should the motion win, past decisions made by parliament would also be nullified.

Fourth, this parliament came from the 18 April 1983 general elections, therefore, it should not be able to deliberate on decision made by the previous parliament, particularly on such a complicated issue.

Politically speaking, this urgent motion also has many shortcomings:

Since the interpretation of the Constitution means finding a person to replace General Prem Tinsulanon, it will demoralize the ailing prime minister. Although those who support the motion claim that they are only serving the interests of the country, their action does affect the prime minister.

Wira Musikapong and Trairong Suwankhiri disclosed that the prime minister was unaware of the motion.

Moreover, those who initiated the move have arrogantly overlooked the role of the big political parties. They approached the leader of a faction of the opposition. The motion would likely be opposed by the parties in the coalition government as well as by the opposition. Maj Gen Praman was probably not very happy with this kind of situation because he, in his capacity as leader of the party, was neglected while Col Phon was playing an active role.

Since the motion will affect Gen Prem Tinsulanon's status, and he himself was unaware of it, the prime minister would be disappointed. It will not gain any support from those senators and military officers who are still loyal to General Prem. The motion calling for the amendment of the Constitution was rejected by Parliament in March 1983. A number of senators and political parties strongly opposed it, and this led to the subsequent dissolution of the house. A similar motion would undoubtedly face opposition from the Social Action, Democrat, and even Chat Thai Parties.

Besides, the motion submitted by Col Phon would also be opposed by the democracy-loving forces in the country.

The issuance of the "appeal" statement by Gen Athit Kamlang-ek indicates that: 1) Gen Athit knows when he should retreat; and 2) Gen Athit is distancing himself from the "sycophantic political groups."

Trairong Suwankhiri has reaffirmed that Gen Athit Kamlang-ek did not know about this move from the very beginning. The motion was the work of the people at the lower levels.

Therefore, it is untrue that the "three Armed Forces" and "the bosses" agreed with the motion. The report that Gen Athit had consulted with Gen Prem "by phone" is also groundless.

The statement issued by Gen Athit has relaxed the current political tension and proved that Gen Athit is quite an independent person, and it is not easy to try to place him on "an altar" for exploitation.

The leading core of the move to call for the interpretation of the Constitution comprises two persons -- Col Phon Roengprasoetwit and Maj Gen Phichit Kunlawanit.

Col Phon Roengprasoetwit's political status in the Chat Thai Party is not a prominent one. "A high-level political source" told the DAILY MIRROR that : 1) Col Phon is only a deputy leader of the party who has not any important role to play, and 2) he is the leader of a small faction in the party (see DAILY MIRROR, 2 September).

Those who support him are all the "old faces" in political circles such as Thawi Kraikhup, Thawit Klinprathum, and Piya Angkinan. These people do not have much political credit.

Maj Gen Phichit Kunlawanit is an officer who is holding an important Army position. He is believed to be the military "heir" to Gen Athit Kamlang-ek. It is rather difficult for him to get along with political parties because of his "uncompromising" character which was obvious when he talked about the "military exercise" and stated that the extension of Gen Athit's Army tenure was "a family affair" of the military.

When Maj Gen Phichit Kunlawanit and Col Phon Roengprasoetwit joined hands, the picture turned out not very well. In particular, the people feel that this time they want to reduce the role of political parties and politicians. That is why they could not get much support.

The withdrawal of Gen Athit from the issue was made because the motion was the work of the lower-level people, and he himself was not informed about it. Thoroughly considering the political circumstances, one can see that it will be difficult to advance the motion to victory in a short period of time, and it will also disturb Gen Prem Tinsulanon for whom Gen Athit recently pledged his full support. If the move is carried out, Gen Athit's image will be tarnished in the eyes of "the general public."

Since the beginning of August, Gen Prem has apparently become a sitting duck for political offensives from all sides. "The sycophantic political groups" want to upgrade Gen Athit's status so that he will be able to assume a political post.

Politically, Gen Prem Tinsulanon still enjoys strong support from political parties and military people.

The Democrat Party surely stands on Gen Prem Tinsulanon's side.

As for the Social Action Party, its leader M.R. Khukrit Pramot, who is regarded as a pillar supporting the country's democratic system, has also pledged to support Gen Prem.

General Prachuap Suntharangkun together with Sub-Lieutenant Chan Manutham, and Dr Prasop Rattanakon have been acting as coordinators who gather much support from senators from Gen Prem.

Senators in the Army, Navy, and Air Force are also ready to help Gen Prem.

Whoever underestimates Gen Prem Tinsulanon's political power to be as low as that of General Kriangsak Chamanan in February 1980 will be disappointed, and such political maneuvers will undoubtedly fail.

Another decisive political factor is the U.S. gesture which was expressed through John Gunther Dean who not only praised Gen Prem Tinsulanon's policy but also presented a birthday present to Gen Prem amid the confusion.

Moreover, he also held consultative talks with the Social Action Party's leader.

Gen Prem Tinsulanon is therefore not alone, nor is he being isolated. However, what politicians and political parties fear now is movement by "some" military groups which have suffered continuous failures which could "blind" them and make them decide to resort to military violence.

The idea of resorting to violence did exist during the period from late July to early August among some "lower-level" military groups. The idea spread extensively to the point that some military officers at the "commander-level" indirectly asked their counterparts in the other Armed Forces as to how they would place themselves if such a situation should occur.

Gen Prem Tinsulanon even told his close friends that "they should not treat me like that." He probably knew about the movement. But everything has ended because Gen Athit Kamlang-ek has refused to join in the game.

Gen Athit is the one who can make the decision, and military officers in the Armed Forces do not agree with such a "clumsy" way of doing things. As a result, the hopes of the "sycophantic political groups" have been destroyed.

Gen Prem Tinsulanon's decisiveness counts in this regard. More important, he must resolutely hold aloft the banner of the movement for the development of the democratic system which will further strengthen his relations with political parties and democratic forces.

Gen Prem Tinsulanon will be able to remain as premier at least until he has completed his tenure with Gen Athit Kamlang-ek and the democratic top brass standing aside and with the support from political parties and democratic forces.

If this is the case, the annual military reshuffle scheduled in October should be quite interesting and worth following.

Phichit Meets With Prem

BK050155 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 5 Sep 84 pp 1, 2

[Text] Newly-appointed First Army Region Commander Maj Gen Phichit Kunlawanit yesterday met Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon to dispel "misunderstandings" over his role in the move to re-interpret the Constitution, informed sources told THE NATION yesterday. The sources said that the meeting took place at the premier's Sisao residence at about 8 am.

Maj Gen Phichit, who had publicly backed the constitutional interpretation, was seen walking out of the residence, smiling after the talks, according to the sources. The outspoken military officer had earlier said he supported the controversial move aimed at permitting government officials to hold political posts because if Gen Prem could not take the reigns of the country for a period, Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek should be able to take his place as acting prime minister.

Premier Prem yesterday evening also received a 15-man team of Army officials who were promoted in the annual reshuffle at his residence.

The senior Army officials were led by newly-appointed Deputy Army Commander-in-chief Gen Thianchai Sirisamphan and included newly-appointed First Army Division Commander Maj Gen Itsaraphong Nunphakdi. The senior Army officials presented the premier with a bouquet of flowers and thanked him for the new appointments. The premier approved the list of the reshuffle in his capacity as defence minister.

The sources also said that a group of battalion and regiment commanders under the First Army Division yesterday also paid a courtesy call on Maj Gen Phichit to congratulate him on the promotion.

Maj Gen Phichit is currently deputy commander of the First Army Region and commander of the First Army Division.

Meanwhile, Army officials belonging to "Class Five" of the Chulachomklao Military Academy last night held a get-together at one of their residences. Eight of them were promoted to the commanding posts of eight divisions in the reshuffle. They include Maj Gen Itsaraphong Nunphakdi, newly-appointed Artillery Division Commander Col Phuchong Ninkham and newly-appointed Second Army Division Commander Col San Siphon.

SPOKESMAN SAYS PREM CHEST PAIN DISAPPEARED

BK041502 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Trairong Suwannakhiri, spokesman to the Prime Minister's Office, quoted Colonel Dr Chawin Pawidapha, personal physician of the prime minister, as saying that the prime minister is now recovering from his ailment steadily, and the chest pain has already disappeared. The prime minister is now able to walk around in the evening everyday.

Trairong said Lieutenant General Chanthakhup Sirisut, secretary to the prime minister told him that Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon has expressed his thanks through mass media to members of parliament for their cooperation in supporting the 1985 budget bill which was passed by the National Assembly yesterday. Moreover, parliament passed 34 other draft bills on the last day of its session which will serve the interests of the people. The prime minister said he was satisfied with parliament's performance.

SENATE UNANIMOUSLY APPROVES FISCAL 1985 BUDGET

BK040736 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] The Senate yesterday unanimously approved the national budget of 213 billion baht for fiscal 1985. The budget, approved by the Senate in a half-hour session, takes effect on 1 October. This budget, which is 20.3 percent up from last year, was passed by the House of Representatives by a 183 to 48 vote last Friday. The new budget allocates the lion's share to the Finance Ministry, which received 46.4 billion baht, representing an increase of 32.2 percent from the previous fiscal year. National defense received the second largest share, with the budget of 39.3 billion baht. The third largest allocation went to education with 34.2 billion baht.

The Senate yesterday also approved in principle a bill under which Bangkok will have for the first time an elected governor, Bangkok Metropolitan Administration Council, and District Council.

KEY MILITARY APPOINTMENTS ANNOUNCED 3 SEP

BK031315 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1200 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] A royal command was issued today appointing military officers. It will become effective on 1 October 1984. The important posts military officers are assigned to are:

Vice Admiral Prawit Phothiphala to become deputy defense permanent secretary;

Vice Admiral Atsani Samutthasen to become deputy defense permanent secretary;

Admiral Supha Khotchaseni to become deputy supreme commander;

General Prathom Soemsin to become military chief of staff;

General Thianchai Sirisamphan to become deputy Army commander;

Lieutenant General Ongat Suphamat to become assistant Army commander;

Lieutenant General Mana Rattanakoset to become assistant Army commander;

Admiral Nippon Sirithon to become Navy commander;

Vice Admiral Prasop Utnun to become deputy Navy commander;

Vice Admiral Thada Ditthabanchong to become Royal Fleet commander;

Vice Admiral Prathuang Wongchan to become Navy chief of staff;

Air Chief Marshal Chakhon Thattanon to become deputy Air Force commander;

Air Marshal Chamlong Punnakiti to become assistant Air Force commander;

Air Marshal Thuanthong Yot-awut to become assistant Air Force commander;

Major General Phichit Kunlawanit to become commander of the 1st Army Region;

Major General Phisit Hemabut to become commander of the 2d Army Region;

Major General Sunthon Khongsomphong to become commander of the special warfare unit; and

Major Itsaraphong Nunphakdi to become commander of the 1st Army Division, Royal Guard.

BANGKOK POST Editorial

BK040118 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 4 Sep 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Few Surprises in Military Lists"]

[Text] The military lists for fiscal 1985 have been announced earlier than usual and, with hardly any surprises, should keep most of the Armed Forces in a mood of satisfaction especially since the obvious proposals of Supreme Commander and Army Commander-in-Chief Athit Kamlang-ek have been approved by Defence Minister Prem Tinsulanon and the appointments made by his majesty the king.

The position of Gen Athit is generally strengthened further, making it easier for his term of office to be extended for another year when he is due to retire September 30 next year -- if it be the wish of Gen Prem at that time.

The proclamation of the promotions and transfers of top and other high-ranking military officers has come one day after Gen Athit came out with a statement calling for postponement of a parliamentary debate on a motion involving interpretation of a previous vote concerning proposed constitutional amendments. The statement which was regarded as having defused the political tension resulting from the motion was probably timed to coincide with, or in anticipation of, the announcement of the military lists. In other words, it could now be seen by cynical politicians as an act of placating the prime minister to ensure that the military lists came out as required, though Gen Athit could have the best of intentions in the world to prevent a push becoming a shove as far as constitutional amendments are concerned.

It is a matter of speculation whether the military lists have been in any way connected with Gen Athit's statement or the efforts of certain MP's to press for constitutional amendments which would allow permanent officials to assume Cabinet or other political posts and break up province-wide constituencies into smaller ones for general election purposes. Columnists and academicians may debate the issue no end. But we on the outside of behind-the-scenes political manoeuvres must accept Gen Athit's statement at face value and disconnect it from the military lists.

Gen Athit missed out on taking advantage of the mid-year military changes to firm up his base but with the lists issued yesterday he has now more than made up for the lost opportunities. He has next mid-year's military reshuffle to place more of his staunch supporters in position, though there are several appointments that may not be to his liking. If his tenure is extended for one year and then, as his loyal followers request, for yet another year, he can become even more powerful in his command of the Armed Forces. Those officers who would be passed over if Gen Athit's term is extended another two years may be unhappy but would be unable to do anything except resign themselves to the situation.

When Gen Athit started his meteoric rise up the Army ladder to the top, doubt was expressed as to whether he could obtain the kind of support in the services to stay on the summit. Evidently, he has not only been able to do so but has so built up his support base that when the time comes and he wishes to take over as head of government he can retire and seriously take up politics with the assurance of continued military backing -- something that is essential to stability of a government in Thailand.

COUNCIL OF STATE HOLDS REGULAR SESSION 28-30 AUG

BK311515 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] From 28-30 August 1984, the Council of State held a regular session under the chairmanship of Vice Chairman and Secretary General Le Thanh Nghi. Also attending the session was Chairman of the Nationalities Council Hoang Truong Minh.

1. The Council of State heard a report by the Council of Ministers on the implementation of the state plan and the state budget for the 1st 6 months of 1984 and a report by the Central Committee for Emulation on the status of the emulation for the 3 years 1981-83.
2. The Council of State heard a report on the results of the official friendship visit to the MPR from 14-19 July 1984 by our party and state delegation led by Comrade Truong Chinh, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of State; and a report on the results of the reception given to the Mozambican party and state delegation led by President Samora Machel on an official friendship visit to our country from 24-27 July 1984.
3. On request of the chairman of the Council of Ministers, the Council of State ratified the establishment of the Customs General Department (Toang Cucj Hair Quan) an organ subordinate to the Council of Ministers.
4. The Council of State heard and expressed views on the issue concerning the implementation of the law.
5. On the occasion of National Day, 2 September, the Council of State decided on the consideration for amnesty and reduction of jail sentences for well-behaved convicts.

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN ON REALISTIC COMBAT TRAINING

BK311342 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 28 Aug 84

["Recent" QUAN DOI NHAN DAN editorial -- title not given]

[Text] Our country has over 3,000 km of coastline and many offshore islands that stretch from the Gulf of Tonkin to its southwestern sea area. All localities along this coastline, including all offshore islands, are positions of vital importance to the task of maintaining security and order as well as points of invasion by the enemy from outside.

The militia and self-defense forces in these localities play a very important role and are charged with heavy and complex duties while the requirements of defense and combat activities differ in each locality. Therefore, it is necessary to ensure that these forces are trained in a way that meets the requirements of combat activities in their localities. To achieve this aim, all party committee echelons, military organs, and militia and self-defense commanding cadres must, first of all, accurately understand the characteristic, strategic positions, and role of their coastal areas and islands and determine suitable fighting methods in line with local people's warfare so that training can be conducted as close to real combat activities as possible.

Usually the coastal and island militia and self-defense forces can operate and fight effectively in small detachments. Therefore, attention should be paid to giving basic training to every member and every boat unit of these forces, ensuring that they can skillfully handle all types of supplied weapons and war material.

The enemy normally intrudes into our coastal areas or onto our offshore islands under complex weather conditions to carry out sabotage activities. Therefore, training the militia and self-defense forces in a way that suits and meets all of the weather characteristics in these localities is constantly one of the indispensable requirements. Apart from their basic training, the coastal and island militia and self-defense forces must undergo coordinated combat training so they can join the border defense, public security, and naval forces in detecting, capturing, or annihilating enemy commandos, scouts, and spies.

Localities that have the conditions to set up militia and self-defense squadrons or flotillas must ensure that these squadrons and flotillas are trained for both combat and combat-support activities. Because combat duties and requirements differ in each component of these forces, it is necessary to have different training subjects, programs, and schedules, with priority being given to those components responsible for combat activities, especially mobile combat activities.

We must thoroughly understand that apart from the basic program, training must be focused on such specialized and technical subjects as conducting reconnaissance, attacking commando ships, planting obstacles, and detecting and destroying torpedoes.

Experience acquired by many districts -- such as Hai Ninh of Quang Ninh Province, Hai Hau of Ha Nam Ninh Province, Hoa Vang of Quang Nam-Danang Province, and Hon Dat of Kien Giang Province -- in recent years shows that the coastal and island militia and self-defense forces cannot improve their fighting strength and efficiency if they are trained under a general program and can maintain security along the coastline and on offshore islands satisfactorily and detect and arrest undesirable elements promptly and quickly if they are trained in a way that is close to real combat activities.

It is necessary for all training cadres to clearly understand the terrain characteristics of their localities in order to apply them to various training subjects. It is also necessary for these cadres to combine training work constantly and closely with production activities and the protection of production establishments.

Training the coastal and island militia and self-defense forces close to real combat activities is the basis for ensuring that people's Armed Forces of the localities can improve their on-the-spot combat readiness capacity and can frustrate all enemy schemes and acts of illicit connection, intrusion, and sabotage against our country's coastal areas and offshore islands.

CPV ADMITS 1,729 NEW PARTY MEMBERS IN HANOI

OW021842 Hanoi VNA in English 1547 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 2 -- The Hanoi Organization of the Communist Party of Vietnam admitted 1,729 new members to the party in the first half of this year. Among them 28.6 per cent are women, 53.8 per cent are members of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, and 85 per cent are workers directly engaged in production, or serving in scientific and technical institutions and the Armed Forces.

COMMITTEE REPORTS COUNTRYWIDE FLOODING

OW291025 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] According to the Central Committee for Flood and Typhoon Control, there was widespread rainfall in Northern Vietnam over the past days and the water level in the rivers is now rising.

At 0700 on 27 August, the water level in the Red River was 14.17 meters at Viet Tri and 9.5 meters in Hanoi; that of the Thuong River was 4.42 meters in Bac Giang; the Cau River level was 4.84 meters at Dap Cau; the Luc Nam River level was 4.39 meters in Luc Nam; and the Thai Binh River level was 4.11 meters at Pha Lai. In particular, heavy rainfall at the watershed of the Lo River has triggered big floods in Ha Tuyen Province, which have submerged thousands of hectares of rice and subsidiary crops in Bac Quang, Ham Yen, Yen Son, and Son Duong Districts and in Tuyen Quang City.

In Tuyen Quang City, the water level of the Lo River reached 27.86 meters at 1100 on 27 August and possibly will reach 28.10 meters to 28.20 meters. As a result, nearly 2,000 homes and tens of agencies, enterprises, and schools were inundated by 1 to 3 meters of water. Although the flood was unexpected, the city party committee and People's Committee have applied positive measures to protect human lives and the property of the state and the people according to an available food control plan.

Over the past few days, as a result of heavy rainfall in the western part of the Truong Son Mountain Chain and in the Tay Nguyen provinces, the water level in the Mekong River has risen high. On 26 August, the water level in the Tien River at Tan Chau reached 4.48 meters, or above the alarm level-III and that in the Hau River at Chau Doc reached 3.30 meters. The water levels in the La Nga and Dong Nai Rivers are now high and rising. On 19 August, the flood level at (Tapau) reached 10.43 meters, an increase of 2 cm compared with the same period in 1982.

The early floods have submerged some 1,800 hectares of summer-fall rice in Dong Nai Province and some 8,000 hectares of rice in Thuan Hai Province, including nearly 900 hectares which have been completely destroyed.

The water level in the Mekong River is continuing to rise.

In order to protect the rice and subsidiary crops and homes of the people, the Committee for Flood and Typhoon Control urges the localities to concentrate efforts on quickly harvesting the summer-fall rice wherever it is ripe and on protecting ricefields by strengthening the embankments.

DETAILS OF RICE PLANTING SCHEDULE NOTED

BK030838 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Concerning agricultural production, to date the entire country has planted 2,353,681 hectares of rice, fulfilling 74.2 percent of the area plan, equivalent to 98.4 percent of the area cultivated during the same period last year.

Specifically, the northern provinces and cities have fulfilled 96.2 percent of the plan, an increase of 2.1 percent over the same period last year. Midland, delta, and former Zone 4 provinces have almost completed transplanting, with Binh Tri Thien fulfilling 115 percent of the plan; Nghe Tinh, nearly 110 percent; and Ha Son Binh, over 100 percent. For their part, the southern provinces have fulfilled nearly 60 percent of the 10th-month rice cultivation plan, transplanting an area equivalent to 94.6 percent of the area cultivated during the same period last year.

The main summer-fall rice crop in the southern provinces is ripening fast. Various localities have harvested 199,000 hectares; that is, 24.2 percent of the cultivated area and 194 percent of the area harvested during the corresponding period last year. Rice yields of the harvested area in all these localities have been equal to or have exceeded the plan targets. Hau Giang, Cuu Long, and Quang Nam-Danang provinces have achieved summer-fall rice yields of 40 quintals or more per hectare.

CELEBRATIONS, ACTIVITIES MARK NATIONAL DAY

Moscow Rally

OW040537 Hanoi VNA in English 1503 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept 3 -- A big mass rally was held in Moscow last Thursday in celebration of Vietnam's 39th national day (Sept. 2).

It was jointly sponsored by the Moscow Committee of the CPSU, the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, the All-Union Leninist Young Communists' League Central Committee, the Presidium of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, the Central Committee of the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society, the Soviet Committee for Support to Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, the Soviet Peace Committee and the Soviet Women's Committee.

The Presidium of the rally included B.A. Ashimov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and vice-president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR; N.V. Talyzin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and vice-chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; M.N. Smirnovskiy, deputy-head of the External Relations Commission of the CPSU C.C.; and M.S. Kapitsa, vice-minister for foreign affairs.

On the Vietnamese side were Ambassador Dinh Nho Liem, and Nguyen Ho, vice-president of the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association and head of the association's delegation to the celebration of Vietnam's national day in the Soviet Union.

Addressing the participants, L.A. Kostin, first vice-chairman of the USSR State Committee for Labour and Social Affairs and vice-president of the Soviet-Vietnamese Society, reiterated the Soviet people's consistent solidarity with the Vietnamese people.

"The Soviet Union", he said, "firmly supports the fraternal Vietnamese people in their struggle against China's provocations in defence of their territorial integrity and sovereignty, and strongly demands that Beijing immediately end all its criminal acts against socialist Vietnam. The Soviet Union resolutely supports the foreign policy of Vietnam which is joining Laos and Kampuchea in demonstrating their goodwill and their concern about the maintenance of peace".

Other Activities

OW011103 Hanoi VNA in English 0709 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA September 1 -- Diversified activities were held in Bulgaria, Hungary and Czechoslovakia in honour of the 30th anniversary of Vietnam's August revolution and national day (Sept. 2).

In Sofia, Bulgaria, a mass meeting was jointly organized on August 30 by the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, the National Council of the Bulgarian Fatherland Front [NCBFF], the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions, the party committee of Sofia and the Bulgaria-Vietnam Friendship Association. Speaking at the meeting, Zdravko Mitovski, vice chairman of the NCBFF and vice president of the Bulgarian Committee for Solidarity With the Peoples of Asia and Africa, praised the Vietnamese people's heroic struggle and reaffirmed the militant solidarity and fruitful cooperation between the two countries.

A photo exhibition on Vietnam was opened on the same day in Budapest, Hungary. Attending the opening ceremony were visiting President of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Huynh Tan Phat and Vietnamese Ambassador to Hungary Nguyen Lung. Speaking at the opening ceremony, Bela Molnar, secretary of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front exalted the Vietnamese people's efforts to maintain peace and security in Southeast Asia and stressed: "The Vietnamese people can believe in the Hungarian people's solidarity".

In Plzen City, Czechoslovakia, "Czechoslovak-Vietnamese Youth Days" activities began on August 30 and are expected to last for three days with the participation of 200 Vietnamese youth now working or studying in Czechoslovakia.

A film show was also given in Prague on the evening of the same day, screening the Vietnamese feature "The Orange Bell Toll" which had just been awarded the Lidice Rose Prize at the 24th Karlovy Vary film festival.

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM ROMANIAN CELEBRATIONS

BK021450 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] After visiting and attending the 40th national day of the Socialist Republic of Romania, our party and government delegation headed by Comrade Dong Sy Nguyen, alternate member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, returned to Hanoi on 1 September 1984.

On hand to welcome the delegation were comrades Tran Phuong, member of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Vietnamese section of the Vietnam-Romania Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation; Nguyen Dinh Doan, vice minister of communications and transportation; Tran Danh Tuyen, deputy director of the party Central Committee's Foreign Relations Department; and Vo Van Sung, assistant to the foreign minister. Romanian Ambassador Constantin Potinga and several staff members of the Romanian Embassy in our country were also present at the welcoming reception.

DU MUOI, GOVERNMENT GROUP VISITS BULGARIA

OW041630 Hanoi VNA in English 1525 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 4 -- A Vietnamese party and government delegation led by Do Muoi, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, left here today for Bulgaria to attend the celebration of its 40th national day.

It was seen off by To Huu, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Minister Doan Trong Truyen, general secretary and director of the Office of the Council of Ministers; Nguyen Van Trong, deputy director of the party Central Committee International Department; Hoang Anh Tuan, deputy foreign minister; and others.

Bulgarian Ambassador Philip V. Markov was also present.

TRADE UNION DELEGATION LEAVES FOR BULGARIA

OW311742 Hanoi VNA in English 1526 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Aug. 31 -- A delegation of the Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions led by Nguyen Duc Thuan, member of the Communist Party Central Committee, president of the Federation, has left here for a friendship visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions.

FATHERLAND FRONT CONTINUES HUNGARIAN VISIT

OW311846 Hanoi VNA in English 1524 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Aug. 31 -- Talks were held in Budapest on Thursday between a delegation of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee and a delegation of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front.

The Vietnamese delegation was led by Huynh Tan Phat, president of the Presidium of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee, and the Hungarian delegation Gyula Kallai, president of the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front.

The two sides discussed the strengthening of cooperation between the two fronts.

The same day, President Huynh Tan Pha was received by Rezso Trautmann, vice president of the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic.

SOVIET JURISTS CONCLUDE 10-DAY VISIT TO DRV

OW032136 Hanoi VNA in English 1509 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept 3 -- The delegation of Soviet jurists led by Kuris Pranas Mikolovich, minister of justice of the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic, and member of the Central Committee of the Soviet Lawyers Association, has left here after a ten-day friendship visit at the invitation of the Vietnam Lawyers Association (VLA).

During its stay in Vietnam, the delegation had working sessions with the Standing Committee of the VLA chaired by Phan Anh, president of the VLA. The two sides agreed on measures to develop the cooperation between the two associations in accordance with a relevant agreement signed in October 1983.

It was cordially received by Vice Chairman of the State Council Huynh Tan Phat, visited the Supreme People's Court, the Ministry of Justice and the Supreme People's Organ of Control (SPOC), where it was received by Tran Le, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, President of the SPOC and Minister of Justice Phan Hien.

PARTY DELEGATION PAYS FRIENDSHIP VISIT TO USSR

OW012052 Hanoi VNA in English 1705 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA September 1 -- A delegation of the Department for Class Agitation and Front Work of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee led by Tran Quoc Hoan, member of the party C.C. and head of the department, has paid a friendship visit to the Soviet Union. The visit was in furtherance of a cooperation plan the C.P.V. and the C.P.S.U. During its stay there, the delegation had working sessions with officials of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee in charge of mass agitation and visited several localities.

MALAGASY HEALTH MINISTER CONTINUES SRV VISIT

Meets With Pham Van Dong

OW032229 Hanoi VNA in English 1500 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA September 3 -- Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received at the presidential palace today Madagascan Health Minister Jean-Jacques Seraphin and his party. Present at the reception was Dr. Ibuyen Cong Thang, vice minister of health.

Chairman Pham Van Dong told his guests that he hoped the cooperation and mutual assistance between Vietnam and Madagscar, and between the health services of the two countries in particular, would be consolidated and developed with each passing day. He said the visit of the Madagascan health delegation was a good opportunity to exchange experiences in the sphere of health work. He wished the Madagascan people new achievements in building a prosperous and happy country.

The Madagscan minister said he was impressed by the achievements of the Vietnamese health service and expressed the wish for further development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

The reception took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Agreement Signed

OW041732 Hanoi VNA in English 1505 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 4 -- A health delegation of Madagascar led by Health Minister Jean-Jacques Seraphin paid a friendship visit to Vietnam from Aug. 28 to Sept. 4, at the invitation of the Vietnamese Ministry of Public Health.

While here the Madagascan minister and his party paid tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum. They also visited various health, economic and social establishments in Hanoi and other localities.

Dr. Nguyen Cong Thang, Vietnamese vice minister of public health, and Minister Jean-Jacques Seraphin yesterday signed an agreement on cooperation in health work between the two countries.

CONFERENCE REVIEWS COOPERATION WITH KAMPUCHEA

OW311833 Hanoi VNA in English 1534 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Aug 31 -- A conference of the Vietnamese provinces and cities which have sisterly relations with Kampuchea was held in Ho Chi Minh City from Aug. 27-28 under the auspices of the Committee for Economic and Cultural Cooperation With Laos and Kampuchea.

The conference was also attended by representatives of the concerned branches, Vietnamese specialists in Kampuchea and the Vietnam-Kampuchea Friendship Association. The conference reviewed the implementation of the 1984 agreement on aid and cooperation between the two countries and on the program of cooperation among the three Indochinese countries signed in Phnom Penh in December 1983. The conference took note of fruitful cooperation and mutual assistance between the twinning provinces of Vietnam and Kampuchea. It discussed the program of cooperation between the two countries for 1985 and the following years.

JUSTICE MINISTER, DELEGATION LEAVE FOR KAMPUCHEA

OW012118 Hanoi VNA in English 1557 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA September 1st -- A Vietnamese juridical delegation led by Minister of Justice Phan Hien has left here for a friendship visit to Kampuchea. The delegation was seen off by senior juridical officials and Kampuchean Ambassador Sieng Saran.

KAMPUCHEAN PARTY CADRES VISIT 21 AUG-4 SEP

OW041756 Hanoi VNA in English 1503 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 4 -- Group of cadres of the Commission for Propaganda and Training of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee led by Khoysa Kha, head of the Propaganda and Training Board of Pursat Province, visited Vietnam from Aug. 21-Sept. 4.

While here it had working sessions with the Commission for Propaganda and Training of the party Central Committee. It visited Binh Tri Thien and Quang Nam-Da Nang Provinces and a number of production and educational establishments.

Dao Duy Tung, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and head of its Commission for Propaganda and Training, warmly received the Kampuchea guests.

'WARMEST GREETINGS' SENT TO U.S. COMMUNISTS

OW312040 Hanoi VNA in English 1519 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Aug. 31 -- The Central Committee of Vietnam today sent its warmest greetings to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the U.S.A. on the C.P.U.S.A.'s 65th founding anniversary.

The C.P.V. C.C. said in its message:

"Overcoming all hardships (?and trials), the C.P. U.S.A. has for the last six decades and more worked persistently at the very heart of world imperialism, and tirelessly struggle for the unity of the working class movement and democratic and progressive forces against monopoly capitalism, against the arms race and war-like policies of previous U.S. Administrations and especially of the present Reagan administration, for world peace, welfare, democracy, social justice and a better future for the people of the U.S.A. in these activities the C.P. U.S.A. has always been a loyal representative of the interests of the U.S. workers and working people, a reliable friend of world forces of peace and revolution.

"The C.P.V. highly values the C.P. U.S.A.'s activities in the world communist and workers' movement, and its efforts in promoting friendly relations between our two parties and two peoples; and firmly believes that it will achieve ever greater successes, thus contributing to the world people's common struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress."

The C.P.V. C.C. expressed its sincere thanks to the C.P., the working class and the democratic and progressive forces of the U.S.A. for their warm support to Vietnam's national liberation struggle in the past as well as her efforts in national reconstruction and defence at present.

VU MAO ATTENDS YOUTH BOOK EXHIBIT IN HANOI

OW011101 Hanoi VNA in English 0706 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA September 1 -- An exhibition of "Books for the Young" was opened here Friday morning in honour of the 30th liberation anniversary of Hanoi and the 30th anniversaries of the Youth Publishing House (YPH) and the Hanoi Book Distribution Company (HBDC). The exhibition, jointly sponsored by the YPH and the HBDC, will last till October 2.

The opening ceremony was attended by Vu Mao, member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and first secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee; and representatives of the Hanoi party committee and People's Committee, and art workers.

On this occasion, The YPH and the HBDC will organize book sales at three places: The construction site of the Hoa Binh hydroelectric power project (Ha Son Binh), the Thuong Dinh Industrial Complex (Hanoi), and the Hanoi Teachers' College. A seminar will also be arranged at the Hanoi library for young authors and readers of the YPH.

AUSTRALIASAUDI OIL MINISTER YAMANI ARRIVES FOR TALKS

BK041256 Hong Kong AFP in English 1232 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Canberra, Sept 4 (AFP) -- Visiting Saudi Oil Minister Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani today met Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke for talks expected to centre on world oil prices. Officials said that Trade Minister Lionel Bowen and Resources and Energy Minister Senator Peter Walsh also took part in the talks. Shaykh Yamani arrived in Australia at the weekend for a four-day visit.

In a speech to business leaders in Melbourne last night, Shaykh Yamani said the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) would neither increase nor cut oil prices. "OPEC has already shouldered its due share of responsibility by reducing oil prices and by freezing them at present levels", Shaykh Yamani said in his address to the Committee for Economic Development of Australia (CEDA).

A further fall in oil prices would be against the industrialised world's best interests, further reducing development of alternate energy forms and new oil reserves, he said. An extreme fall could even precipitate "a new round of energy shortages that could be reminiscent of the 1973 crisis," benefitting no one, Shaykh Yamani warned. He warned that a fall in oil prices might disturb the "new balance" between oil and other sources of energy. The five dollars a barrel cut in OPEC prices last March had the effect of in stemming [as received] the rise in world coal consumption and was followed by a decline in natural gas production.

TIMOR FLIGHTS BY UNIDENTIFIED PLANES DISCUSSED

BK010922 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Indonesia and Australia are reported to be planning to cooperate in the investigation of unauthorized flights by unidentified aircraft over East Timor. AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS quotes military officials in Jakarta as saying that on six occasions this year, Indonesia has reported the presence of a propeller-driven light plane flying at night toward Baucau on the central north coast of East Timor. It appeared to approach and leave the area from the southeast.

Radio queries from the Indonesian ground control were ignored by the plane which could not be tracked by radar or intercepted by planes based in Baucau.

AAP said Indonesian officials have not indicated what action Australia has said it would take if alerted about the presence of unidentified aircraft over East Timor. However, the news agency quotes Australian sources as saying that both the military signal unit and Air Force planes at Darwin could track and intercept such an aircraft.

Last month, the Radio Australia correspondent, John Lombard, reported that Indonesia's Armed Forces commander, General Murdani, had expressed concern to the foreign minister, Mr Hayden, about unidentified aircraft flying over East Timor.

The foreign minister said there was no suggestion that the planes were on spy flights. He said they could have been used on drug-running operations from airstrips in remote areas of northern Australia or by supporters of the Fretilin Independence Movement.

NEW CALEDONIAPOLITICIANS' LIBYA VISIT STIRS CONTROVERSY

BK031158 Hong Kong AFP in English 1016 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Noumea, New Caledonia, Sept 3 (AFP) -- Independentists on this French South Pacific island today refused to discuss a recent controversial trip by two of their leaders to Libya, but announced a new socialist liberation front. The trip brought local and regional protests when revealed a week ago, after Libyan leader Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi proposed a "struggle to free French colonies."

Officials of the United Kanak (Melanesian) Liberation Front [FULK], one of the four parties in the Independence Front (FI), today ruled out discussion at present because it would "revive passions or endanger the action of militants." They were speaking at a press conference called by one of two men who went to Libya last month, Yann Celene Ureguei, a FULK leader and FI foreign affairs spokesman. The other was Eloï Machoro, Caledonian Union secretary-general.

Mr Ureguei said he [has] "nothing to say on the subject for the moment," before an FI Central Committee meeting tomorrow night. But at an inaugural meeting of a New Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front (FNLKS), he said, would discuss formation of an already-announced provisional government "set up at Noumea," and a new constitution for the islands. The islands 45 percent of whose 140,000 population is Kanak or native Melanesian, were given increased self-rule for five years by the National Assembly in Paris in May, with the right to vote on full independence in 1989. The Senate in Paris later refused to consider the bill on the grounds it favoured the minority of pro-independence Kanaks, and a joint Assembly-Senate commission was to meet. Mr. Ureguei today also confirmed that the four parties in the Independence Front had decided to boycott elections on the islands, expected this autumn after agreement in Paris on the new status. He also urged a fifth party, the Kanak Socialist Liberation Movement, which left the front in protest at the proposed boycott, to rejoin. Asked about possible violence in New Caledonia, Mr. Ureguei said this was not the intention of independentists.

On last week's widespread criticism of the Libyan visit, he said the trouble was not Libya, Cuba or the Soviet Union, but "the presence of colonialism." The French presence "endangers peace and international security," he added.

Australian Prime Minister Robert Hawke last week said there was a danger of Libyan intervention in the South Pacific, which, he said, would be a disaster.

PAPUA NEW GUINEASOMARE ON IMPORTANCE OF U.S. ROLE IN PACIFIC

BK041149 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1100 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Papua New Guinea's prime minister, Mr Somare, has said that South Pacific countries should remember that the region relies heavily on the United States for its security. Speaking in Port Moresby, Mr Somare said this should be borne in mind when South Pacific nations were setting their policies on visits by nuclear-armed or nuclear-powered ships. (?In) what AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS says was a clear reference to New Zealand's proposed ban on nuclear ships, Mr Somare asked who would defend small Pacific countries with limited resources if the Americans were banned. AAP says Mr Somare's comments seem to contradict statements he made in Port Moresby last month.

SHAYKH YAMANI VISITS, MEETS ENERGY MINISTER

BK010651 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0500 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Mining and Energy Minister Subroto and Saudi Oil Minister Shaykh Ahmed Zaki Yamani held a flash meeting in Jakarta last night. The Saudi oil minister is on a 1-day unofficial visit to Indonesia. The Mines and Energy Department said that they were believed to have discussed OPEC issues such as price stabilization and OPEC oil in the world market. The Saudi oil minister stopped over in Indonesia after concluding a 4-day official visit to Malaysia. The Saudi guest leaves Jakarta today for home.

Yamani Ends Visit

BK011357 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Indonesia and Saudi Arabia hold identical views on the issues of oil production quotas and prices. The talks held between the two countries in an effort to consolidate the oil market and prices have been positive and fruitful. Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Ahmed Yamani made these remarks to newsmen in Jakarta today before leaving for Sydney, Australia. He said the OPEC will remain a major force as far as oil is concerned during the coming 2 or 3 decades. According to Yamani, OPEC's role will still be needed by both OPEC member countries and non-OPEC oil-producing countries.

The Saudi Arabian minister arrived in Jakarta from Malaysia yesterday for talks on issues faced by OPEC.

JAPANESE PARLIAMENTARIANS ARRIVE FOR 8-DAY VISIT

BK040832 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] A delegation of the Japan-Indonesia Parliamentarians League, headed by Michio Watanabe, is currently in Indonesia 3 to 11 September 1984. The delegation, consisting of seven parliamentarians and five secretaries, intends to exchange views with ministers of the Development IV Cabinet and Indonesian parliamentarians on the common interest to promote friendly bilateral relations.

They will also observe various development projects in Indonesia, such as the Asahan project in North Sumatera and the Berantas River development project in East Java. During their stay in Indonesia, the delegation is scheduled to make courtesy calls on President Suharto and Vice President Umar Wirahadikusumah.

Call on Suharto

BK041433 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] President Suharto received the visiting chairman of the Japanese-Indonesian Parliamentary Friendship League, Michio Watanabe, today at the Bina Graha presidential office in Jakarta. Watanabe, the delegation head, arrived in Jakarta yesterday for an 8-day visit. During his meeting with the president, Watanabe delivered a personal letter from Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone to President Suharto. However, Watanabe declined to disclose the content of the letter to newsmen.

Watanabe said that 150 Japanese parliamentary Friendship League, adding that the league's establishment is important in view of Japanese-Indonesian relations, which need further enhancement. He said that the league's purpose is to understand the situation in Indonesia, and it includes members of all political parties except the Communist Party.

MALAYSIAAIR FORCE TEAM TO SHOP FOR HELICOPTERS IN USSR

BK031152 Hong Kong AFP in English 1013 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Sept 3 (AFP) -- A high-powered team from the Royal Malaysian Air Force (RMAF) will visit the Soviet Union early next month to shop for helicopters, a top Air Force official said today. Brigadier-General Shaharuddin Ali, deputy chief of the RMAF, said that the four-man team will be the first Kuala Lumpur is sending to Moscow to look at the possibility of buying military hardware, all of which have previously been supplied by the West.

"This is essentially a probing mission to see what is available in helicopter technology, what terms are available for their purchase and what arrangements can be made in terms of spare parts supply and other facilities," Gen Shaharuddin said. He said that the team, which will be led by acting Air Force chief, Major-General Mohamed Ngah, "will be looking at helicopters and nothing else." Malaysia has traditionally bought its military hardware from the United States and Western Europe.

The RMAF has four helicopter squadrons in service comprising U.S. made all-purpose Sikorskys and French manufactured Alouettes. U.S.-manufactured Bell helicopters are used for training.

A senior Soviet diplomat here said that his government was aware of the Malaysian interest, "but we haven't been notified that a team will actually be going to Moscow."

Other Air Force officials said that the Malaysian move signals mounting disenchantment over hard bargains driven by Western suppliers. "They seem to think that there are no others willing to supply the hardware on better terms," a senior official who asked not to be identified said. "We know what the West has but we don't know what the Soviets have to offer. This is the mission's objective," he said.

Malaysia's announcement comes on the heels of the visit here last month of Anatoliy Zaytsev, head of the Soviet foreign Ministry's South-East Asia Department who officials said was told of Kuala Lumpur's decision to look at other sources for meeting its military needs. Mr Zaytsev, whose visit to Malaysia last year was postponed because of the Soviet downing of the Korean Airlines jetliner on September 1, held talks with senior Foreign Ministry officials during his stay here from August 16 to 18.

But some Western diplomats said that they did not see Kuala Lumpur's decision to shop in the Soviet Union as being inspired by a desire for a more independent foreign policy stance. They pointed out that Malaysia had lost a substantial share of the Soviet Union's market for commodities, particularly natural rubber, since Moscow began stepping up purchases from Indonesia, Sri Lanka and Thailand. "I think Malaysia needs to convince the Soviet Union that it genuinely wants to correct the favourable trade balance it has traditionally enjoyed if the right terms and conditions can be met," one Western diplomat said.

A Soviet trade official said that Moscow had bought less rubber from Malaysia over the past three years -- averaging 60,000 tonnes annually -- down from more than 100,000 tonnes a year in 1978 and 1979. "We have had to shift purchases to those who will buy more from us," he said.

SHAYKH YAMANI ENDS VISIT, LEAVES FOR JAKARTA

BK311039 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] The Saudi oil minister, Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, left for Jakarta today after a 4-day visit to Malaysia. While in Kuala Lumpur, Mr Yamani, who is on a tour of non-OPEC countries to foster cooperation with OPEC member countries, had talks with Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed. He also called on Petronas Adviser Tun Hussein Onn and Minister of Foreign Affairs Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen.

Mr Yamani, who was accompanied by his wife and three officials, also took time off to visit the International Islamic University in Petaling Jaya and the Islamic civilization exhibition at Museum Negara [National Museum]. He was also received in audience by his majesty the king at Istana Johor [Johor Palace] in Kuala Lumpur. At the Kuala Lumpur International Airport to see Mr Yamani and party off were the minister in the Prime Minister's Department, Datuk Dr James Ongkili, and Petronas President Tan Sri Abdullah Salleh.

ICK CHAIRMAN DISCUSSES KAMPUCHEA WITH OFFICIAL

BK040854 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] The International Conference on Kampuchea, ICK, has put forward several interesting ideas aimed at finding solutions to the 5-year-old Kampuchean problem. These ideas were discussed by the visiting ICK chairman, Mr Willibald Pahr, with the foreign minister, Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen, at the Foreign Ministry in Kuala Lumpur.

According to a spokesman of the ministry, the ideas have merits in certain areas. However, he declined to elaborate. He said they have to discuss with ASEAN member countries who are also ICK members before any decision is made on whether to accept the ideas. He, however, indicates that the ICK is now heading toward a political solution to the Kampuchean problem. The spokesman adds that besides a political solution, the problem should also be solved through other approaches. Mr Pahr is on a visit to Kuala Lumpur as part of ICK's ongoing consultations with ASEAN nations on the Kampuchean issue. He leaves for Jakarta today.

MAHATHIR DELIVERS INDEPENDENCE DAY ADDRESS

BK011124 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 0300 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Speech 31 August by Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed on the occasion of the 27th anniversary of Independence Day -- live or recorded]

[Text] Peace be upon you! God be praised! Our thanks to God the Great and Merciful because we have been independent for 27 full years, while independence has not brought about various disasters experienced by other countries or civil wars which often happen in some other countries. We have instead been successful in developing the country even more rapidly and have provided great gratification to the people of various communities in our country. God be praised!

Those who lived to experience the colonialist era can easily feel grateful now that their country is independent, but after 27 years of independence, the number of people who know how to feel grateful is diminishing -- now nearly 60 percent of the Malaysian population consists of those who were born after independence and have never tasted the bitter experience of being colonized. For this reason, there are many of the younger generation today who no longer feel grateful or do not know how to feel grateful. They consider Malaysian independence as nothing but an ordinary event and not as God's blessing.

Therefore, they no longer have a national spirit, which in fact has made the people an independent nation. They instead criticize the freedom fighters and disparage the achievements of their own country. Those who do not know how to feel grateful will not receive more blessings. Such is God's promise to His followers. Let us therefore revive lofty qualities and not (?belittle) the blessings that we have received.

Independence is a kind of blessing because we can govern and determine our own destiny, God willing. Even today, there are still many nations under colonialism. These nations are so cruelly oppressed that they are often compelled to rebel against the nations that oppress them, even when the oppressed and oppressors adhere to the same religion. Sometimes we find that the oppressed nation has been detached from its religion, culture, and language resulting in a kind of genocide whereby the oppressed nation loses its national identity and then disappears from the surface of this earth forever.

We in Malaysia are very lucky that after independence we could revive the identity of our community, religion, and nation. We can live together harmoniously and develop our country. Despite the existence of racial misunderstanding and alienation, the situation is not so bad as to create chaos. Anyone who is not grateful for the situation in Malaysia definitely does not know what kindness and affection mean. We admit that there are still many things to be done to improve the people's standard of living -- various facilities must be created, income must be increased, and assistance must be enhanced. We all want to do it immediately, but we also have enough common sense to know that this is impossible to realize. We are forced to improve our standard of living gradually.

In our efforts to improve our standard of living and happiness, it is not necessary for us to abolish all systems merely because they are the same ones practiced by the colonialists in the past. We should decide which ones will bring about benefit or danger. The democratic system we are practicing now is derived from the Western one, and we all admit that this system is good because people have a chance to decide who will administer the country. Democracy is clearly much better than a feudal system or an autocracy in which the suffering of the majority may not come to the attention of the government. However, democracy will not bring about benefits simply because it is a good system -- many countries trying to practice democracy have been faced with failure because of other weaknesses. Strictly speaking, democracy needs an attitude that is suitable to the one practicing it at all levels. Democratic freedom is not unlimited -- it is just for the sake of defending the people. If this democratic freedom is practiced without responsibility toward the peace, security, or freedom, or if it is used to wrest power with a view to abolishing democracy itself, then the merit of democracy will only bring about bad luck.

That is why we must be wary of those who use democracy for setting up a new system which will kill democracy for setting up a new system which will kill democracy. They want to set up an oligarchy, communist, or mullah administration system [theocracy] in the name of Islam. Actually, the mullah rule is not in accordance with Islam and is even contradictory to Islam -- it was established some time after the demise of the Prophet Mohamed -- may the blessing and mercy of God be upon him -- and Caliph (Al Rashidi) when Islam was undergoing a decadent period during which fanaticism was prevalent. This mullah system is a dictatorship propagated by a certain group of people who are power-hungry. These people want to tyrannize and punish people without proper trial. All other systems and regulations that do not venerate or emulate the mullah system are considered un-Islamic and secular by them. They have arbitrarily begun calling other Muslims kafir [heathen] and abusing anybody that does not accept their interpretation of Islam. They want to force all communities and religious adherents to bow to them.

At present they are manipulating democracy in order to gain support, but as soon as they have wrested power, they not only want to abolish democracy, but they also want to oppress everyone with their mullah rule. In Islam, the relations between God and His followers do not allow for intermediaries or for people to be isolated because of differing beliefs.

Similarly, democracy cannot bring about happiness simply because we can elect a government that will rule the people. The power to elect, like any other powers, may expose us to corrupt practices. We may force a government to take unwise actions only for the sake of our short-term interests because of unreasonable demands imposed on it. We know that if such demands are met, the country as well as ourselves will reap their negative consequences in the long run. However, because we know that we can win a victory for the government in the general election, we [words indistinct] such demands. The country will eventually perish, democracy will be destroyed, and we will die. Let me reiterate that democracy can bring about bad results although it is basically good.

The third one [as heard] is concerned with the role of democracy in development. It goes without saying that democracy alone cannot develop the country -- it only gives us more opportunities to develop the country. National development will be successful only if we are able to practice positive values which will further increase our production. Such values are diligence, trustworthiness, discipline, et cetera.

Ladies and gentlemen, the theme of this year's national day is "Trustworthiness is the foundation of success". Another thing we should keep in mind is that it is not trustworthiness alone that is needed to ensure success, but it remains one of the most important values for us in society. No undertaking can be implemented perfectly without it. All of us may have a certain level of power, no matter how limited -- it may concern expenditures; tasks; responsibilities; supervision; implementation; control; enforcement of regulations, law or directives; or other things that are entrusted to us. If we do not have trustworthiness, all undertakings cannot possibly be perfected and our goals will never be realized. If we become a nation without this value, it will be impossible for us to develop the country for the sake of our own long-term interests. The absence of trustworthiness will result in something bad for us and for society. We will be unable to do anything because all undertakings require the involvement of other people. How can we do anything if we do not have faith and confidence in other people? The tasks required may be small, but the proverb says: "The accumulation of small things can become great in number." If our [word indistinct] is notorious for its lack of trustworthiness, then not only will we become inactive and unproductive, but other people's confidence in us will also be reduced. It will also be more difficult for us to bring back our normal condition.

In contrast, if we are known as people who have trustworthiness, not only will other people's confidence in us be further strengthened, but all undertakings will also proceed smoothly and impressively. We will of course become more productive, which in turn will bring us happiness. How relieved we are if we feel confident that whatever is entrusted to us will be implemented and realized as planned. Let me reiterate that if our nation is known as one possessing trustworthiness, it will be easy for us to seize an opportunity and to attain success. In fact, trustworthiness is not a heavy burden, and what is needed is sincerity to ourselves and an awareness that in the end we will benefit from practicing it. As long as we accept the fact that anything entrusted to us is inevitably [word indistinct], then the burden will become lighter. This is especially true if we know that we will gain gratification from the tasks which we implement with trustworthiness.

If we can inculcate the value of trustworthiness among the people in this country, all programs and undertakings will surely be concluded in time. How good it will be if this can happen every time because eventually it is the country that will reap the fruits. For that reason, we place a special emphasis on the theme of trustworthiness to this year and in the coming years. It does not mean that other positive values are less important. What we are trying to do is to absorb and practice one value after another because our capacity may be limited. However, we should also try to practice other positive values.

The call to practice trustworthiness is not made to the people alone because the government itself is entrusted to rule the country for the benefit of all people. So, today we remind not only the people, but also the government. If we mention the word government in this country, we are referring to the leaders who are elected by the people to rule the country. I am aware that this includes myself as well as my colleague colleagues in the Cabinet, ministries, and parliament. We should not forget this year's theme, and we will continue to remind ourselves that the position and authority that we have been given are not for our personal gain or that of our families or friends. This position and authority are definitely intended for the people and the country.

I would like to declare honestly that we have been trying hard to implement the tasks entrusted to us. All policies and all actions that have been taken thus far are for the benefit of the people and country. Sometimes the benefits may be vague, especially when viewed from a short-term perspective. Perhaps there are groups that feel that they have been ignored or oppressed, but the government's intention in formulating any policy [word indistinct], or taking any action are that in the long run, the whole society, including those who feel ignored or oppressed, but the government's intention in formulating any policy [word indistinct], or taking any action are that in the long run, the whole society, including those who feel ignored or oppressed, will reap happiness. There has never been any government in this world that has ruled with trustworthiness without arousing a sense of dissatisfaction among least some groups in the country. As such, the government will try hard to ensure that the trust given it will not bring about any problems, at least when viewed from a long-term perspective. There is nobody who is faultless. What is important for human beings is not full perfection, but sincere efforts toward attaining perfection. God alone is perfect.

Ladies and gentlemen, on the occasion of the 27th anniversary of Independence Day, let us become witnesses to ourselves for the progress of the Malaysian nation and country! Let us enhance trustworthiness so that we may gain gratification from it both in this world and the next. The country's progress is our progress and vice versa. Nobody will lose by practicing positive values, especially trustworthiness. Up to now, we have already gained many gratifications as a result of our efforts. So let us feel grateful for them. Let us be aware of our good fortune in being an independent nation and in being free from disasters. Equipped with this awareness, feeling of gratitude, and trustworthiness -- which will become part of our personality, God willing -- we will continue to live happily, harmoniously with other communities, safely, and peacefully. Please keep in mind that trustworthiness is the foundation of success and keep on adhering to trustworthiness every time we do something because by doing so, we will not be disappointed or lose anything. Let us celebrate this happy day because it is a symbol of our gratitude and awareness of independence and the gratification derived from it. May we continue to be independent forever. Finally, let me extend my national day greetings to all people in this country. May God always guide and bless you! Peace be upon you!

PRIME MINISTER ADDRESSES CHINESE BUSINESS GROUP

BK021245 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir has admitted that restricted economic growth is one of the results of the national economic policy. However, he stressed that the important thing to consider is the effects of the policy on political stability. The prime minister pointed out that the price for political stability is in this case (?slightly) restricted growth. He urged Malaysians to accept the situation, as the alternative is no growth at all.

He was speaking at the opening of the 38th annual general meeting of the Associated Chinese Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Malaysia in Kuala Lumpur this morning. He said the government has the people in mind when drawing up certain principles and targets. It does not favor a particular race or people. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir stressed that the government will continue to launch schemes to upgrade productivity and overcome poverty, but poverty can only be defeated if sufficient people pay taxes to finance the schemes. He also criticized certain intellectuals who claim that Malaysia could have the same standard of living as those in developed countries without paying the price for the luxuries.

SINGAPORE

BRUNEI FOREIGN MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT

BK021134 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] The foreign minister of Brunei, Prince Mohamed Bolkiah, has left for home after a 2-day visit. During his stay in the republic, he held talks with the prime minister, Deputy Prime Minister for Foreign Affairs Mr Rajaratnam, and Foreign Minister Mr Dhanabalan. Their discussions centered on regional and international issues, including ASEAN and Kampuchea.

AFP REPORTS ARRIVAL OF SWEDISH PARLIAMENTARIANS

BK310739 Hong Kong AFP in English 0559 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Singapore, Aug 31 (AFP) -- A Swedish parliamentary delegation today met with officials of the Economic Development Board and the Ministry of Trade and Industry during which they discussed matters of common interest. A spokesman for the Swedish Embassy here said that the delegation was keen to explore areas for increasing bilateral trade between the two countries.

The delegation, led by Mils Erik Waag, chairman of the Standing Committee for Business and Industry in the Swedish Parliament, arrived here yesterday for a two-day visit.

Yesterday the delegation paid a courtesy call on the deputy speaker of the Singapore Parliament, Hwang Soo Jin.

UNIDO LEADER ASSAILS AGRAVA BOARD DELAYS

HK030125 Manila METRO MANILA TIMES in English 1 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] Former Sen. Salvador H. Laurel, UNIDO [United Nationalist Democratic Organization] president, yesterday assailed the Agrava Fact-Finding Board for its delay in coming out with a report on the ninth-month investigation of the assassination of opposition leader Benigno Aquino, Jr. on Aug. 21 1983.

Laurel said, "there is no reason why the Agrava Commission cannot issue its investigation report one year after the Aquino slay."

He said that the fact-finding board, headed by former Justice Corazon Agrava, has already investigated more than 100 witnesses, read voluminous documents and visited Tokyo and Los Angeles just to get witnesses to the Aquino killing.

"Is the Agrava board afraid of the truth?" Laurel asked as he addressed members of the Sales and Marketing Executives International (SMEI) during their induction at the Manila Peninsula Hotel in Makati yesterday.

Laurel told members of the SMEI that a member of the Agrava Commission, who asked anonymity, had told several newspapers abroad that a top military official would be charged soon for his alleged involvement in the Aquino killing.

But Laurel deplored that local newspapers published only a few days ago a series of denials by the military of its involvement in the Aquino slay.

Laurel said that before the foreigners the Filipino people should be the first ones to know who are responsible for the Aquino killing.

Laurel challenged the Agrava board to come out with the truth. Laurel noted that the board had postponed for the fifth time its report on the assassination. He said the board had promised it would come out with a report on August 21 this year, then August 31, September 5 and September 15.

IMELDA MARCOS VISITS AREAS HIT BY TYPHOON

HK050712 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 2230 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] The government is continuing its massive rescue and rehabilitation work among typhoon victims in the Visayas and Mindanao. President Marcos yesterday [4 September] ordered relief services to include the use of all Navy vessels and Air Force planes for the delivery of food, clothing, and medicine to the typhoon victims.

According to reports from the national disaster control center, some 1 million persons have been affected by the typhoons. Official government reports so far list 473 dead. Surigao City Mayor Constantino has said that in Surigao del Norte alone, the death toll may reach 3,000. The province of Surigao was the hardest hit by typhoon Nitang. Surigao City was almost completely devastated. Some 200,000 people have lost their homes, and damage to crops and property has been estimated so far at 170,000 [as heard] pesos.

In the face of the present crisis caused by Typhoon Maring in northern Luzon and Typhoon Nitang in the Visayas and Mindanao, President Marcos has called on the nation to forget politics and instead to bend all efforts to help the victims of the calamity. He said that the government was doing everything in its power to provide assistance to all concerned.

Mrs Marcos likewise called for an end to politicking and asked Filipinos to concern themselves with the urgent needs of their fellow man. The first lady yesterday made a tour of the areas hit by the typhoons to oversee relief operations. She visited the cities of Surigao, Bacolod, Iloilo, and Cebu, and other places affected by the typhoons. She said she had been told by the president to ensure that all assistance to typhoon victims is being speedily and efficiently dispensed. She was also asked to assess the overall situation and to present her report so the president may attend to all requirements.

Iloilo Governor Conrado Lorado had reported that a tidal wave hit a remote area of the province but there has been no word thus far about any casualties. At the present time he said some 5 to 10 fishermen are still missing.

TOLENTINO ON TAX DECREES, DROPPING SABAH CLAIM

HK041331 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 2230 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Arturo Tolentino said yesterday [3 September] that the Philippines will drop the Sabah claim against Malaysia. According to Tolentino, the president had already declared that the Philippine Government would no longer pursue the claim during the ASEAN meeting of heads of state in Kuala Lumpur in 1977. Tolentino said the government will stand by President Marcos' declaration, and he expected the Malaysian Government to state the required formalities so that the case may finally be dropped.

With regard to the controversial presidential decrees, Tolentino said that these are legal. The decrees concerned are numbers 1934 and 1935, involving vehicle registration fees and the travel tax. Tolentino said that the agencies concerned can begin charging the new fees for vehicle registration and travel tax even though the new version of the decrees has not yet been released. He added that the government should suspend the collection of fees until the revised decrees are released in order to avoid confusion.

GOVERNMENT UNABLE TO REPAY CENTRAL BANK DEBT

HK041515 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 4 Sep 84 p 11

[By Samuel Senoren]

[Text] The national government has been unable to pay in full advances drawn from the Central Bank since early this year because of a big drop in revenues from traditional sources.

Sources indicated yesterday that the national treasury still has about P1.7 billion in advances that have yet to be liquidated.

The level of the outstanding amount, however, already reflected a considerable improvement in the government's payback position during the past three months. By the last week of August, total outstanding credits of the CB to the national government stood at P12.01 billion. This represented a decline of over P500 million from the previous week. However, from the level of P16.06 billion in July, the national government paid a total of P3.95 billion of its advances from the CB.

In terms of proportions, the unhealthy trend of more CB credits which went to the government sector in July had been reversed in August after the government reduced its borrowings. In July, about P16 billion in credits (repurchase agreements and rediscounting) had been extended by the CB to the private sector while the same amount went to the national government. As of the last week of August, the private sector credits of the CB stood at P15.6 billion as against the government's P12.1 billion. New CB advances to the national government to finance its operations hit a record P5 billion in May when the parliamentary election campaign was winding up.

Release of CB money during the period had led to charges from opposition politicians that the funds were being used to finance the election campaign of administration candidates. The government promptly denied the charges.

The national government started 1984 on deficit spending drawing about P3 billion from the CB in January.

The P2 billion surge in advances from the CB towards the second quarter was later explained by Prime Minister Cesar Virata. Virata, who is also finance minister, said that the CB funding was used to cover redemption requirements for maturing Treasury bills.

When customs collections declined by P1.9 billion during the period and Treasury bill redemption rose by about P2 billion, the CB had to advance the funds to redeem the matured bills, he said. This P2 billion gap between revenues and expenditures is believed to be the principal reason behind the drafting of the controversial tax decrees. These decrees have since then been recalled in favor of a compromise formula that reduced the tax levels on travel and motor vehicle registration. To offset the foregone revenues, the government decided to scrap the tax exemption privileges of government owned or controlled corporations.

Virata had stressed the need to raise P2 billion to cover a shortfall in the budget this year. The deficit-spending mood of the government since early this year has been initially responsible for the rise in reserve money which indicates the level of liquidity in the financial system. The increase in liquidity prompted the government to hold submission of its letter of intent to the International Monetary Fund until such time that excess liquidity is soaked up.

Until now, however, liquidity is still considered excessive but the IMF is believed to have relaxed specific targets in favor of a mere reversal of the trend.

VIRATA AMENABLE TO REVIEW OF DECREE-MAKING POWERS

HK050950 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 2220 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Prime Minister Cesar Virata said yesterday [4 September] that he agrees to the move to review the constitutional provision giving special power to President Marcos to issue decrees. According to Virata, an examination of the Constitution is necessary in order to clearly determine whether the government is operating under the parliamentary or presidential system. He said that he has some doubts about the present system of government. He added that Amendment No 6, which gives special powers to the president, originally stemmed from security measures that were initiated during the period of martial law.

PROVINCIAL OFFICIAL KILLED IN NPA AMBUSH

HK050927 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 2230 GMT 4 Sep 84

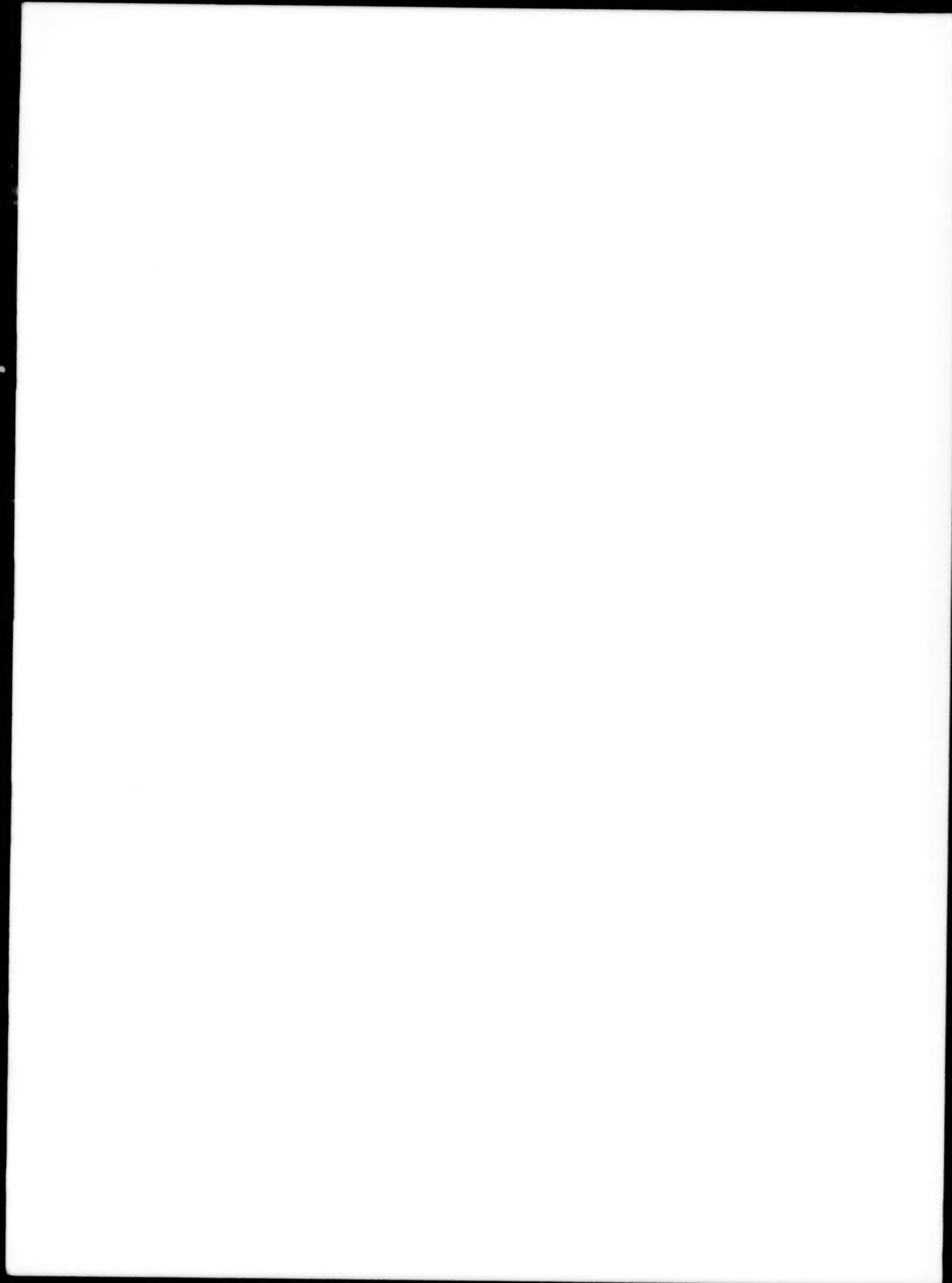
[Text] A provincial prosecutor was killed and a provincial treasurer seriously wounded in Surigao del Sur last Friday in an ambush by the NPA. The attack took place in Barangay Pagilughan in Barobo Town while the two officials were riding in a government service jeep. The victims were provincial Prosecutor Conrado Pabolar of Agusan del Sur and provincial Treasurer Elias Wasillo, also of Agusan del Sur.

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KURIHARA REMARKS ON 24 SEP WASHINGTON TALKS

OWO40617 Tokyo MAINICHI SHIMBUN in Japanese 2 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 2 --
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[Text] In an address on the afternoon of 1 September in the Ginza, Tokyo, entitled "Japan's Defense and Its Future Course," Defense Agency Director General Yuko Kurihara referred to the regular Japan-U.S. defense chiefs' consultations scheduled for 24 September in Washington, stating that "I would like to exchange views on the issue of peace and nuclear disarmament" with Secretary of Defense Weinberger. He thus disclosed his plan to make the nuclear disarmament issue a major agenda item at the consultations. The defense chiefs' consultations in the past were devoted mainly to analyses of international developments and to discussions of bilateral defense cooperation. It seems that this time the director general is trying to paint a "Kurihara color" by attaching importance to the nuclear disarmament issue. "I would like to hear Secretary Weinberger's view about the peace and nuclear disarmament issue. I will state my own view, too. On that basis, I would like to discuss problems with him," he said.

"Japan and the United States indeed have economic problems between them, but unless there is mutual understanding about defense problems, too, it will lead to a disaster in their relations," Kurihara said, adding that "Japan's per capita defense spending is 23,000 yen, while it is 230,000 yen in the United States, and 110,000 yen to 120,000 yen in Britain and West Germany. Considering the present level of Japan's development, it is quite natural for the United States to make various requests of Japan. The world will not appreciate us being conservative in the defense area."

NEW BUDGET EYES MSDF USE OF U.S. SATELLITES

OWO30612 Tokyo ASAHI SHIMBUN in Japanese 30 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 2 --
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[Excerpt] The Defense Agency's rough estimate of its budget demand for fiscal 1985, adopted yesterday, incorporates in it expenses for the maintenance of systems to allow Maritime Self-Defense Force [SDF] escort ships to utilize U.S. military communications satellites, making it possible for the SDF to move a step further in its utilization of satellites. The Maritime SDF, whose long-cherished desire was to acquire satellite communications, does not conceal its delight. On the other hand, however, some quarters raise doubts not only from the implications of the Diet's resolution, which stipulates that "the development and utilization of space shall be limited to peaceful purposes only," but also as to Japan's dependence on the United States for the communications system, or the nerve system so to speak, which is used to transit commands or information.

According to the Defense Agency, the maintenance of systems is designed to secure communications with the U.S. Navy in the "Rim of the Pacific [Rimpac]" joint maneuvers, training drills in the United States and other joint exercises with the United States.

[Annex continues on back pages of report]

In 1985 the agency is initially to install receiver sets for communications via the U.S. fleet communications satellite Fleetsat of five escort ships. It will cost approximately 34 millions yen per vessel. The Maritime SDF had wanted to get transmission equipment as well, but its request was shelved this time. However, the SDF says that it wants to add transmission equipment and increase the number of vessels equipped with receiver sets in the future.

At present, the Maritime SDF relies on shortwave for its communications **with warships**, but this raises the fear of its communications being monitored besides the risk of insecurity. Since there is too great a difference from the U.S. naval communications system which utilizes satellite communications of highly concealable microwaves, it is difficult for the Maritime SDF to conduct joint drills. Voices calling for the use of satellite communications have continued to gain force within the Maritime SDF; and, on the advice of the U.S. Navy, the Defense Agency has reportedly been so bold as to utilize the U.S. military satellites.

SAKURAUCHI-GROMYKO TALKS PROVE DISCOURAGING

OW040552 Tokyo ASAHI SHIMBUN in Japanese 3 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 2 --
FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

[Text] Moscow, 1 September, KYODO -- Sakurauchi, chairman of the Japanese Dietmen's League for Japan-USSR Friendship and a former foreign minister, left Moscow on 1 September after visiting the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR parliamentary group of the Supreme Soviet. Sakurauchi made the visit to the Soviet Union amid growing moves for dialogue between the two countries. During his visit, there was considerable speculation in Japan that the Soviet Union might have now begun subtly changing its attitude toward Japan. This speculation stemmed partly from the tone of speeches and articles by Chernenko published in a collection. The utmost aim of Sakurauchi's visit was, therefore, to "find out the real intentions of the Soviet Union" regarding Japan. The visit was also regarded as part of Prime Minister Nakasone's efforts to improve relations with the Soviet Union in view of Sakurauchi's close relations with the prime minister. However, the stern attitude of the Soviet side including that of Foreign Minister Gromyko, has totally failed to meet these "expectations," causing Sakurauchi to feel as if a thick wall exists between the two countries.

First of all, the Japanese side urged the Soviet side to arrange for meetings with Politburo member Gorbachev -- who is said to be the No. 2 man in the CPSU -- and Defense Minister Ustinov. However, these talks were not realized. During his talks with Foreign Minister Gromyko, Sakurauchi directly appealed to the Soviet foreign minister to "arrange for the meeting with Gorbachev." But his request was not accepted. Second, in response to Japanese dietmen's emphasis on the need for exchanges at various levels, the Soviet side openly expressed its discontent at the way Japan handles the issue, saying that "the general levels of exchanges have been lowered."

Concerning Japan-USSR relations, Foreign Minister Gromyko said: "In step with the United States, Japan has been building up its military power. Bilateral relations have suffered a setback because of changes in Japan's foreign policy." He thus repeated his criticism of Japan's militarization.

Touching on Prime Minister Nakasone's remarks on an "unsinkable carrier" during his visit to the United States 2 years ago, the Soviet foreign minister said that "he cannot forget these words." All this indicates that "there will be no change" in the Soviet position toward Japan, as Foreign Minister Gromyko said. It is even feared that the Soviet Union will become severer in its attitude toward Japan in the future. Hawkish Foreign Minister Gromyko has become increasingly influential in the Chernenko regime. In this regard, Western diplomats are generally of the same opinion that the "stiff Soviet diplomatic line will continue for some time to come."

YOMIURI URGES ALIEN REGISTRATION SYSTEM REFORM

OW031421 Tokyo THE DAILY YOMIURI in English 1 Sep 84 p 2 -- FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

[YOMIURI SHIMBUN 31 August editorial: "Fingerprinting Foreigners"]

[Text] The Tokyo District Court Wednesday found a Korean resident of Tokyo's Shinjuku-ku guilty of violating the alien registration law for refusing to be fingerprinted for the renewal of his alien registration card and fined him Y10,000. In June a similar ruling was made by the Yokohama District Court in the case of an American woman.

In recent years a rising number of foreigners have been refusing to submit to fingerprinting, and eight have been indicted for refusing to stand trial. This latest verdict, however, has attracted much more public attention because the defendant was a Korean and also because it precedes the visit to Japan of South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan.

The Tokyo District Court said fingerprinting was indispensable for assuring that the information on alien registration cards is accurate and for preventing illegal acquisition of the cards and their forgery. The court did not accept that fingerprinting violated the U.N.'s International Covenant on Human Rights.

As we said in June, fingerprinting foreigners is problematic in several regards and we still feel that the government should review the system. And as the Tokyo District Court admitted, it is understandable for a foreign resident to feel humiliated when ordered to be fingerprinted.

Undeniably the system to a degree restricts the freedom and rights of the individual and, if possible, should be abolished. However, the need still exists to have some system that verifies facts concerning foreign residents such as address and status. And for identification, fingerprinting is the most effective means. We must note the fact, however, that cases of illegal acquisition of registration cards -- the reason for introducing fingerprinting -- have fallen sharply in recent years. Moreover, as Wednesday's ruling said, the system is losing its significance as many municipal governments no longer check fingerprints at the time the cards are renewed. More than 500 town, village, city and prefectural assemblies have passed resolutions calling for the abolition of fingerprinting or modification of the registration system.

The government should move step by step toward improving the registration system while paying sufficient attention to the problem of illegal immigration. Two years ago the law was revised to expand the renewal period from three to five years so the system has become less rigid. Foreign residents should not be too impatient in seeking improvements to the system.

Next year, about 370,000 foreign residents will renew their registration. Reportedly, a mass campaign to refuse fingerprinting is building up. If such moves become widespread, the judicial system would face the danger of chaos. We urge those concerned to exercise restraints in their campaign against fingerprinting.